TOWARD AN INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF EASTERN NEW BRUNSWICK'S COASTAL ZONES; An overview of community watershed groups and their efforts toward the integrated management of their territory

A. Turcotte-Lanteigne and E. Ferguson

Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada
Oceans and Science Branch
P.O. Box 5030
Moncton NB E1C 9B6

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Turcotte-Lanteigne, A. & Ferguson, E.

Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Gulf Region
Oceans and Science Branch
Gulf Region
P.O. Box 5030
Moncton NB E1C 9B6

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Project Team

Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Tracadie-Sheila Area Office N. B.

Ernest Ferguson
Anne Turcotte

Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Gulf Fisheries Centre, Moncton N. B.

Sophie Bastien-Daigle
Mireille Chiasson
Hélène Dupuis
Brad Firth
Isabelle Frenette
John Legault

NOTE OF APPRECIATION

We would like to thank the following groups' coordinators, directors and all other persons involved for answering the questionnaire and therefore contributing information to this report. This project could not have been realized without their collaboration.

- Chaleur Bay Watersheds
- Bathurst Sustainable Development group
- Partenariat pour la gestion intégrée du bassin versant de la baie de Caraquet
- Coalition pour la viabilité de l'environnement de Shippagan et les îles Lamèque et Miscou
- Comité de gestion environnementale de la rivière Pokemouche Inc.
- Association des bassins versants de la Grande et Petite rivière Tracadie
- Tabusintac Watershed Association
- Comité sauvons nos rivières de Néguac Inc.
- Miramichi River Environmental Assessment Committee
- Friends of the Kouchibouguacis
- Richibucto River Association
- Bouctouche Watersheds Adaptation Committee
- Pays de Cocagne Sustainable Development Group
- Kent Watershed Coalition
- Shediac Bay Watershed Association
- Sénateurs et sénatrices de l'environnement de Cap-Pelé Inc.

We would also like to thank Marianne Janowicz, Colette Lemieux and Jane Tims from the Department of Environment and Local Governments of New Brunswick for collaborating in the development of the questionnaire and for providing information on the provincial water classification program.

We would also like to express our appreciation to Sabine Dietz and Roland Chiasson, local biologists, for their information in regards to the species at risk in the region.

ABSTRACT

Turcotte-Lanteigne, A., E. Ferguson. 2000. Toward an Integrated Management of Eastern New Brunswick's Coastal Zones; An overview of community watershed groups and their efforts toward the integrated management of their territory. Can. Manuscr. Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 2854. viii + 127p.

Canada's Oceans Strategy (2002), as presented in Canada's *Oceans Act* (1996), promotes integrated management for achieving the sustainable development of Canada's estuarine, coastal and marine ecosystems. In order to have a better understanding of the existing efforts aimed at this objective in the coastal zones of eastern New Brunswick, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Oceans and Habitat Division of the N.B Eastern Area Office, in collaboration with the Gulf Regional Office, conducted a survey of the various community watershed groups in eastern N.B in 2002-03. This report is the result of the survey. It presents an overview of these groups and their watershed and respective lands, and lists the numerous efforts undertaken toward the sustainable development of the watershed. It also includes a summary of the main issues of concern of each watershed group and gathers these issues and efforts according to ecozones or coastal management areas to serve as baseline information for the eventual implementation of integrated management programs as described in the Oceans Strategy.

RESUME

La Stratégie sur les océans du Canada (2002) telle que présentée dans la *Loi sur les océans* (1996) promeut une gestion intégrée pour atteindre le développement durable des écosystèmes estuariens, côtiers et marins du Canada. En 2002-03, afin d'avoir une meilleure connaissance des divers travaux existants visant cet objectif dans les zones côtières de l'est du Nouveau-Brunswick, la division des océans et de l'habitat du ministère des Pêches et des Océans (MPO), bureau de secteur Est du N.-B., en collaboration avec le bureau régional du Centre des Pêches du Golfe, a effectué un sondage auprès des groupes communautaires qui gèrent par bassin versant. Ce rapport est le résultat de ce sondage. Il offre un aperçu des divers groupes communautaires et de leur bassin versant et territoire respectif, et présente les nombreux efforts entrepris pour atteindre le développement durable de ce territoire. Il inclut également un résumé des enjeux présents dans chaque bassin versant et regroupe ces efforts et enjeux dans un contexte d'écozone ou zone de gestion côtière afin de servir d'information de base pour l'éventuelle mise en œuvre de programmes de gestion intégrée tels que décrits dans la Stratégie sur les océans.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 1997, Canada became the first country in the world to enact an Oceans Act. The Oceans Act is a tool for improving the management of its oceans and all activities affecting the coastal-marine environment. Canada's Ocean Strategy, proposed in July 2002, answers to this requirement. It supports the concept of Integrated Management for the estuarine, coastal and marine environments in Canada.

Eastern New Brunswick's coastal ecosystems are located in the Southern Gulf of St. Lawrence. This expanse is arbitrarily divided into three ecozones: Chaleur Bay, Shediac Valley and the Northumberland Strait. From an oceans management perspective, these areas could be considered as ***Coastal Management Areas (CMA)*** as described under the Oceans Act and COS Integrated Management Framework. These marine ecosystems are highly productive and include over 250 species of molluscs, amphipods and other benthic organisms in Chaleur Bay as well as important migratory routes for striped bass and Atlantic salmon in the Northumberland Strait. All the species found in the Gulf of St. Lawrence are also found in the Shediac Valley. (Therrien et al. 2000)

The ecosystems' high productivity is a major factor contributing to the numerous activities within these coastal zones. Consequently, these activities can threaten the same resources on which they depend. However, within the limits of these proposed Coastal Management Areas, people are becoming more aware of their effect on the environment, and they are starting to take control of their actions. Stakeholders from various communities are putting together community based groups to work towards the sustainable development of their watersheds. Many of these groups, started through the province's water classification program, have identified their area of interest which can be identified as a ***Community-based Coastal Management Area (CCMA).*** In general these areas are delimited by the drainage basin.

There are four groups of CCMAs within the Chaleur Bay CMA:

- Chaleur Bay Watersheds
- Bathurst Sustainable Development Group
- Partenariat pour la gestion intégrée du bassin versant de la baie de Caraquet
- Coalition pour la viabilité de l'environnement de Shippagan et les îles Lamèque et Miscou

In 2002-03, there aren't any groups established in the Community-based Coastal Management Area of Jacquet River to the mouth of the Restigouche River.

There are five groups of CCMAs within the Shediac Valley CMA:

- Comité de gestion environnementale de la rivière Pokemouche
- Association des bassins versants de la Grande et Petite rivière Tracadie
- Tabusintac Watershed Association
- Comité sauvons nos rivières Néguac Inc.

- Miramichi River Environmental Assessment Committee

The New Brunswick sector of the Shediac Valley is completely covered by these groups.

There are seven groups of CCMAs within the Northumberland Strait CMA:

- Friends of the Kouchibouguacis
- Richibucto River Association
- Bouctouche Bay Ecotourism Project
- Pays de Cocagne Sustainable Development
- Kent Watersheds Coalition
- Shediac Bay Watershed Association
- Sénateurs et sénatrices de l'environnement de Cap-Pelé Inc.

While the information was being gathered for this report, the Kouchibouguac watershed, which is located within this CMA, was not managed by any group. However, in the spring of 2003, the Friends of the Kouchibouguacis received funding from the province of New Brunswick to do the classification of this watershed.

Much is being accomplished by the CCMA groups, most of it aimed at improving the freshwater quality due to the province's water classification program. Nevertheless, these efforts have a positive impact on the estuarine, coastal and marine environments. There is also work being done in some estuaries and bays of New Brunswick's eastern sector. Groups such as the Partenariat pour la gestion intégrée du bassin versant de la baie de Caraquet, the Coalition pour la viabilité de l'environnement de Shippagan et des îles Lamèque et Miscou, the Miramichi River Environmental Assessment Committee, the Pays de Cocagne Sustainable Development group and the Shediac Bay Watershed Association concentrate the majority of their work on the improvement of the salt water quality in their territory.

The watershed groups have identified the following primary issues of concern that are common to all three CMAs:

- Eutrophication due to fish plant effluents and wastewater run-off;
- Dunes, islands or barrier beaches threatened by human activities;
- Aquatic zones contaminated by bacteria;
- Soil erosion due to forestry and other activities;
- Numerous illegal dumpsites found throughout New Brunswick's eastern sector.

However, DFO's primary issues of concern for the Gulf Region are invasive species in coastal and marine waters, oil and gas exploration and the eutrophication of the coastal zones. The issue of oil and gas was probably not mentioned as a primary concern for the CMAs because this activity is not currently practiced in the region. The problem of invasive species is relatively new for the area and was only mentioned as a concern by a few groups in the Northumberland Strait CMA.

The CCMA groups have undertaken a variety of projects including the province's water classification program. Listed below are some activities that have been undertaken by a majority of the groups.

- Bank stabilization: tree planting and livestock fencing
- Stream restoration: cleaning banks, installing digger logs etc.
- Water quality improvement in contaminated sectors
- Septic systems program to reduce impact of wastewater
- Beach Sweep Program
- Trout and salmon enhancement program
- Various awareness projects in schools
- Various awareness projects for adults: kiosks, conferences, discussion workshops
- Production of newsletters
- Macro-invertebrates sampling
- Inventories on a variety of natural resources

All the groups mentioned in the report operate with a governance (decision making) structure in order to manage their projects and activities. Their composition and structure, however, varies from one group to the next.

- The majority, fourteen out of sixteen, function with a board of directors.
- Approximately ten groups have directors that represent different sectors of activity.
- Six groups have directors representing all major sectors of activity.
- Eight groups have a technical or scientific committee.
- Six groups have a philosophy which includes a vision, a mission, a mandate and a value statement.
- Seven groups function with statutes and regulations.

When we compare the progress of each group to the integrated management planning process of Canada's Ocean Strategy policy and operational framework, we can state that 70% of these groups are presently working on one or several activities related to the first stage of "Defining and assessing the management area". Furthermore, approximately 38% of the groups are working at activities related to stage two "Engaging affected interests" and close to 30% of the groups, five out of the sixteen, have indicated that they have or are currently undertaking certain activities involved in stage three "the development of the integrated management plan". MREAC (Miramichi River Environmental Assessment Committee) is the only group that has indicated having an integrated management plan which has been endorsed by certain decision-making authorities. Two other groups, the Partenariat pour la gestion intégrée du bassin versant de la baie de Caraquet and the Comité pour la gestion environnementale de la rivière Pokemouche indicate that they have undertaken certain activities towards the implementation of the integrated management plan. Both MREAC and the Pokemouche group have reported working at activities involved in stage 6 "Monitoring, evaluating, reporting and revising the integrated management plan".

Although it is just a beginning, a lot of work is already being done towards the integrated management of our coastal zones. The majority of groups that have answered the questionnaire seem to have a positive attitude regarding the Oceans Strategy; However, they all expressed a need for a funding program and support to help them move ahead in this direction. These groups are dynamic and have a lot of potential. The advantages of encouraging the integrated management of our coastal zones at a community level include a heightened public awareness at the local level and a public participation in a concerted decision-making process. This in turn, gives pride and value to their efforts. This inventory therefore becomes an important tool for DFO's New Brunswick eastern sector, because it sums up the actual situation and identifies ways of working with these groups towards the integrated management and the sustainable development of New Brunswick's eastern area coastal zones.

1. INTRODUCTION

In 1997, Canada became the first country in the world to enact an **Oceans Act**. The **Oceans Act** is a tool for improving the management of its oceans and all activities affecting the coastal-marine environment. It recognises the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans as the lead federal authority overseeing oceans stewardship and developing a national strategy for the conservation and management of our Oceans.

Canada's ocean strategy answers to this requirement. It is based on the three principles of the Oceans Act: sustainable development, integrated management and the precautionary approach. These principles will guide the decisions taken on the management of our oceans. The activities related to the Strategy will be aimed at protecting and understanding the marine environment, supporting sustainable economic opportunities and providing international leadership.

In the fall of 2002, a study was conducted in the form of a survey by the Tracadie-Sheila Area Office of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans in response to the requirements of this Strategy. The objective was to propose Coastal Management Areas by identifying groupings of watershed community associations by ecozone. This would help identify the best strategy to be followed in view of working in conjunction with these associations.

This document is the result of this study. It is a management tool. It identifies the proposed Coastal Management Areas and the main community groups in the region presently working on watershed management. It shows the extent of the territory managed by such groups and provides a synopsis of the work they have accomplished up to the winter of 2003. The study results will provide a foundation that will guide DFO officials as they work in concert with these groups toward the realization of integrated management plans for estuarine, coastal and marine environments in the southern Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Please Note:

The information on each watershed group was gathered in the winter of 2003. It reflects the knowledge and work done by the group coordinators and/or managers up to that point in time. Several groups have changed their coordinators since the information was gathered. Accordingly, there is a possibility that the contact person mentioned in the report is no longer working with that particular organization. It should also be mentioned that the contact persons identified in the report were the main sources of information for the relevant groups when the data was collected. It is likely that there are additional characteristics of an ecologic, economic, touristic and recreational nature or other in each region of which the contact persons may not have been aware, or for which they had no details when they completed the questionnaire.

2. METHODOLOGY

For the purpose of gathering the information needed for this study, various community groups were asked to fill out a questionnaire. Meetings were subsequently held to confirm the accuracy of the answers provided.

Regions studied

The regions for which the Oceans and Habitat Division of the Tracadie-Sheila Area Office is seeking to define Coastal Management Areas (CMAs) are the Chaleur Bay region, which is located in northern New Brunswick, and the Shediac Valley region and the western sector of the Northumberland Strait, both of which are located on the eastern coast of New Brunswick. The land area studied comprises the territory or watersheds which are of concern to the various community groups included in our study. This land area has been included because inland activities have a direct or indirect impact on the estuarine, coastal and marine environments of our oceans. The other provinces that share these waters will also be invited to collaborate in the establishment of the CMAs later in the process.

Groups providing information

We have chosen the main community groups working on watershed management as our source of information since many of them are moving to integrated management and are aware of the various stakeholders already involved in this field. An inventory was taken in order to compile a preliminary list of these community groups. Various officials from DFO and the Department of the Environment and Local Government of New Brunswick (DELG) provided detailed lists of the community groups that they acknowledged as being involved in this field. The groups providing information, most of which had taken part in the provincial Water Classification Program*, were identified from these lists and were reached by telephone or at informal meetings prior to the distribution of the questionnaire.

Since this study was conducted by DFO's Eastern Area office, it is necessarily restricted to the community groups on New Brunswick's east coast.

See Appendix V for further details on New Brunswick's Water Classification Program.

Questionnaire

Various employees from DFO's Oceans and Habitat Division (Tracadie Area Office and the Gulf Fisheries Centre) and from the Department of the Environment and Local Government (DELG) were involved in the design of the questionnaire. The DELG has played an important role in the structuring of these community groups as part of the provincial Water Classification Program. Furthermore, provincial regulations have an influence on regional development and can potentially have an impact on the coastal area.

The province is an essential partner in the integrated management of our natural resources. The questionnaire was e-mailed to 16 community groups from Nigadoo, which is located on the northeast coast, to Cap-Pelé, on the southeast coast of New Brunswick. Meetings were held with these groups a few weeks later. The goal of these face-to-face meetings was to give the groups additional information on the objectives of the study and ensure that the questions would be properly interpreted so as to validate the answers.

3. Ecozones – the basis for Coastal Management Areas

Eastern New Brunswick's coastal ecosystems are located in the Southern Gulf of St. Lawrence. This expanse is arbitrarily divided into three ecozones: Chaleur Bay, Shediac Valley and the Northumberland Strait. From an oceans management perspective, these areas could be considered as ***Coastal Management Areas (CMA)*** as described under Canada's *Oceans Act* and COS Integrated Management Framework. The reason for establishing a CMA is to facilitate the implementation of the integrated management of our estuaries and coastal and marine areas. The boundaries of a CMA are said to be dynamic, since they cannot be defined by a rigid line. The water and wind currents, various habitats, and natural resources of which these ecozones are comprised, are all factors that call for some flexibility in their delimitation. The CMAs suggested below have been determined based on their ecological characteristics and do not take into account their users' economic activities or cultural factors. The integration of these two factors is a challenge that will be discussed with the various stakeholders at a forum planned for fall 2003.

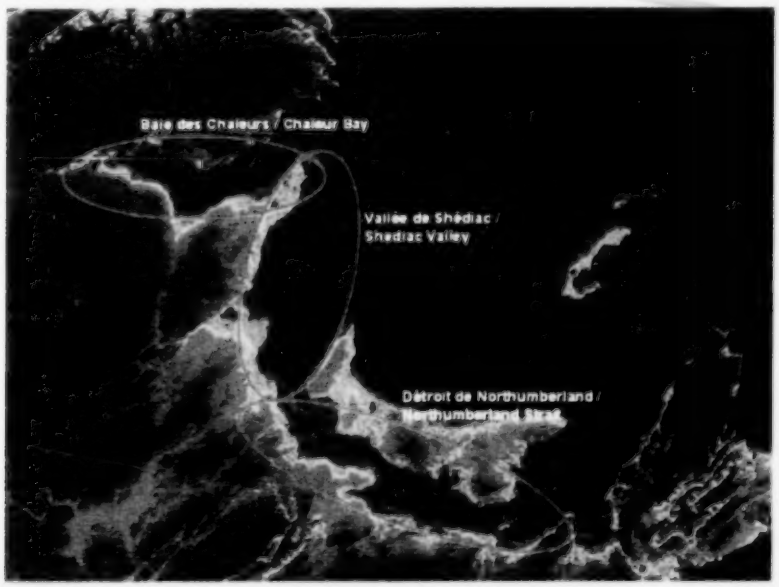

Figure 1:Three ecozones of Eastern New Brunswick

Within a Coastal Management Area, there may be various community groups working on the integrated management of their region. Their territory may be defined by ecological characteristics, economic activities and cultural factors. In New Brunswick, the groups are mainly involved in managing a particular watershed, most of them having been set up under the Provincial Water Classification Program. However, some of them have been in existence since the province's sustainable development program was implemented in 1992. These areas of interest can be identified as ***Community-based Coastal Management Areas (CCMA).*** Currently, the boundaries of these CCMAs are determined by the executive of each community group.

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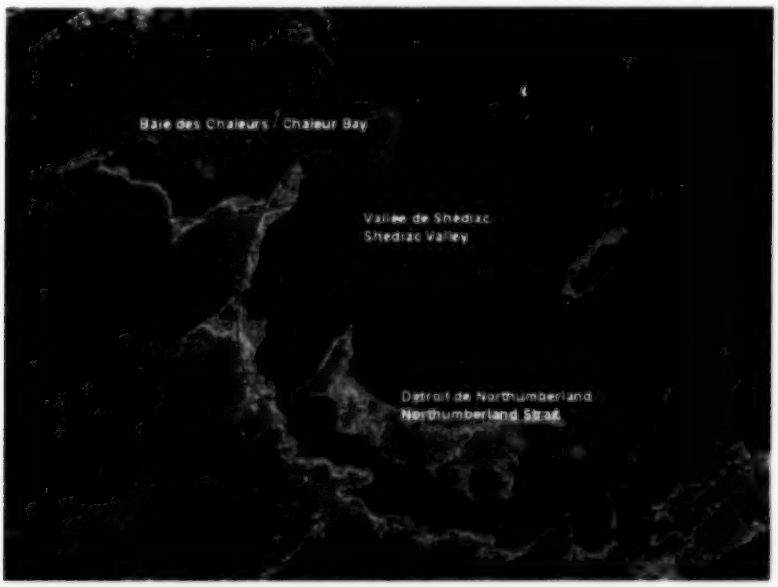

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3.1 Chaleur Bay

The Chaleur Bay Coastal Management Area (CMA) is located between northeastern New Brunswick and the south of Quebec's Gaspé coast. A large number of watercourses drain into this bay, the main one being the Restigouche River, its mouth being on the far west side of the bay. The dynamic flow of the currents from the Gulf of St. Lawrence contributes to the diversity of this environment's natural productivity. This bay is home to a large number of fauna and has over 250 species of molluscs, amphipods and other benthic organisms. It is especially rich in zooplankton. Numerous species of fish migrate in these waters because of the abundant food supply. (Therrien et al. 2000)

Territory covered by community-based coastal management areas

This CMA includes four community groups located along the New Brunswick side of Chaleur Bay, from the Jacquet River watershed up to and including Miscou Island, with all its harbours and bays. The region from Miscou Point to Petit-Pokemouche Bay is part of this territory, and is also shared with the Shediac Valley coastal zone. There is a section between Janeville and Grande-Anse that is not managed by any group. The Little Pokeshaw and Pokeshaw rivers are within this territory and they flow into Chaleur Bay. At present, there are no groups established in the Community-based Coastal Management Area from west of the Jacquet River all the way to the mouth of the Restigouche River on the New Brunswick side. The Chaleur Bay Watersheds and Bathurst Sustainable Development groups have not yet identified their territories in the coastal marine area and they are sharing a section of the territory in the Beresford region.

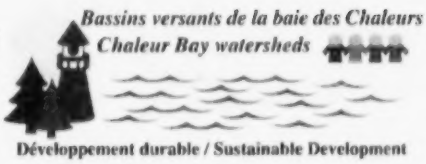
Community-based coastal management areas located along Chaleur Bay (N.B. Side)

- Chaleur Bay Watersheds
- Bathurst Sustainable Development Group
- Partenariat pour la gestion intégrée du bassin versant de la baie de Caraquet
- Coalition pour la viabilité de l'environnement de Shippagan et des îles Lamèque et Miscou

3.1.1 Chaleur Bay Watersheds

This not-for-profit organization has been in existence since 2000.

Head office and postal address:
385 Principal Street, Unit 1, Nigadoo, NB E8K 3R6



E-mail address: bchaleur@nbnet.nb.ca

Web site: www.bchaleur.20m.com

Telephone: (506) 542-2430 Fax: (506) 542-2678

Contact persons: Catherine Poirier, Coordinator, Gilberte Boudreau, President

Philosophy of the organization

Vision: To respond to environmental concerns, acting as a mediator between citizens and the various organizations, in both the private and public sectors.

Mission: To work together to preserve the health of our watersheds.

Mandate:

- To work in conjunction with environmental organizations and industry
- To preserve the natural environment of the watersheds by remedying past mistakes
- To study the watersheds, interpret the results and draft a report for the Water Classification Program
- To inform environmental organizations and citizens of the outcome
- To maintain and advance education about watersheds and implement educational programs

Governance structure

This organization operates with a board of directors made up of various representatives from the municipalities located in its study territory. Most of the decisions are made by the group's coordinator and president. However, major decisions are made after consultation with the board of directors. Meetings are held 3 or 4 times a year to which the population at large is invited. It does not have any articles of incorporation or by-laws. Its philosophy was developed by all the municipal representatives on the board of directors.

Its partners

Its partners include representatives from the following groups:

- Community groups
- Government agencies
- Municipalities, LSDs
- Environmental groups
- Academia
- Volunteers

Its action plan

Its action plan includes the following:

- Fulfill the requirements of the provincial Water Classification Program
- Promote sound environmental practices
- Work at solving the environmental issues identified during the water classification

Projects and activities undertaken to date (March 2003)

- The first two years of the Water Classification Program
- Raising public awareness
- Health inventories
- Integration of an educational program in local schools
- Study of benthic macroinvertebrates as bioindicators
- Shoreline protection (fencing of a cattle farm)
- Septic tank conversion program
- Various environmental clean-up activities

For a list of awareness tools used by the group in its various projects and activities, please see Table 1, Appendix 1.

Future projects

- Continuation of several of the above-mentioned programs
- Transplanting of marram grass in certain coastal areas
- Taking an inventory of the fish population in the Belledune River

Group's territory

The group's territory includes the municipalities of Beresford, Nigadoo, Petit Rocher, Pointe-Verte, Belledune and their LSDs. It covers a total area of 1400 km^2. The watercourses studied are the Peters River, Grant's Brook, the Millstream River, the Nigadoo River, the Little Elmtree River, the Elmtree River, Duncan's Brook, Guitard Brook, Fournier Brook, Hendry Brook, the Belledune River, Armstrong Brook, the Jacquet River, Big Hole Brook and Lake Antinouri.

For the ecological, economic, tourism and recreational characteristics of this territory, please refer to Tables 2, 3, 4a, 4b, Appendix 1.

State of the region's environment

For an understanding of the state of the environment in this group's territory, please see Table 5, Appendix 1

It should be noted that most of the natural features of particular interest in this territory are separately identified for each Community-based Coastal Management Area, for they are unique to that specific area and are not identified in the attached tables.

Natural features of particular interest

The Maritime ringlet butterfly dwells in the Beresford salt marsh. This butterfly is one of Canada's species at risk and is found solely in the Chaleur Bay region. This region also contains archaeological sites.

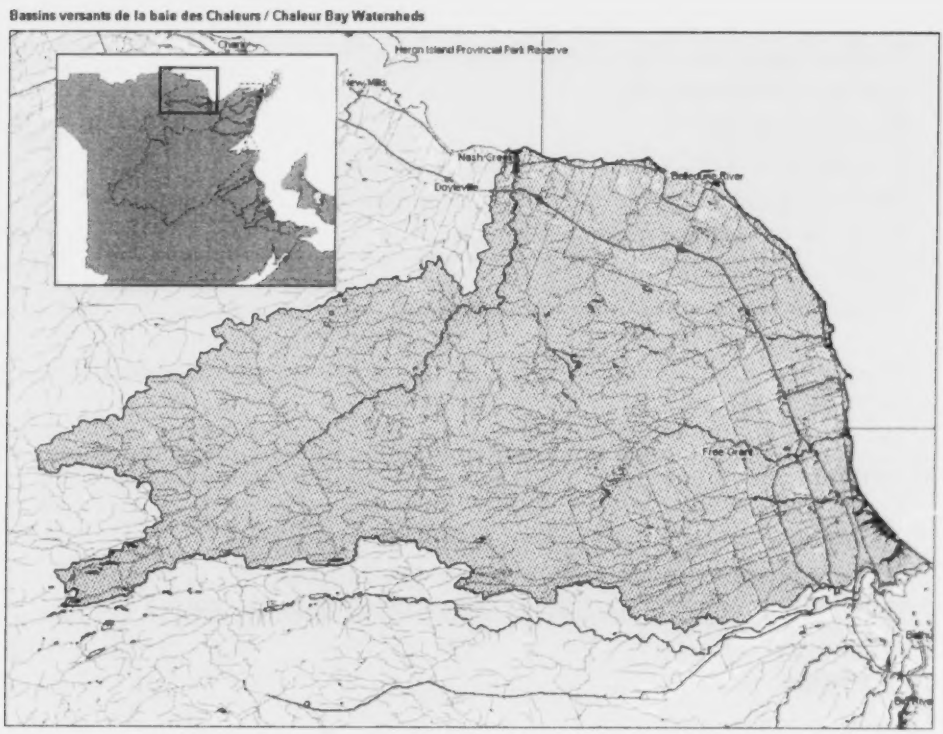

Bassins versants de la baie des Chaleurs / Chaleur Bay Watersheds
Heron Island Provincial Park Reserve
Nash Creek
Dalhousie River
Free Grant

Figure 2: Territory covered by the Chaleur Bay Watersheds group

3.1.2 Bathurst Sustainable Development Group

This not-for-profit organisation has been in existence since 1999.

Head office and postal address:
285 Patrick St., Bathurst, NB E2A 1C9

E-mail address: rosewood@nbnet.nb.ca

Web site: www.bathurstsustainabledevelopment.com

Telephone: (506) 548-2106 Fax: (506) 545-7838

Contact person: Brenda Kelley, coordinator

Philosophy of the organization

Mission statement: It is the mandate of this organisation to facilitate interactions between members of the community, businesses, industry, municipal governments, representatives from provincial government departments and all others interested in the betterment of the environmental quality, economic health and social well being of the residents of this area.

Mandate: in order to reach those goals, Bathurst Sustainable Development has mandated itself to take concrete action to better quality of life of the residents living from east of Beresford to Janeville, by identifying the environmental problems of the area with the help of an exchange forum called a working group.

Governance structure

This organisation functions with a board of directors of 12 people that represent the environment, social, academic and government sectors. They meet on a monthly basis. The organisation also has permanent committees that are comprised of people from the board of directors. These committees reunite 3 or 4 time a year. The group also has a technical committee made up of resource people that reunite on a need-to basis. They sometimes form temporary adhoc committees to work on local issues of concern. This organisation has an annual general meeting where the public is invited to attend.

Its partners

Its partners include representatives from the following groups:

- Community groups
- Government agencies
- Industry
- Municipalities, LSD's
- Environmental groups

- Academia

Its action plan

Its action plan includes the following:

- Dissemination of environmental knowledge
- Environmental education
- Addressing environmental concerns locally
- Addressing climate change
- Working towards greater ecological health

Projects and activities undertaken to date (March 2003)

- Rain barrel project
- Septic tank conversion project
- Sustainable communities' initiative project
- Public policy workshop
- Fresh water for Atlantic Canada conference
- Abandoned closed mines committee
- Partners for climate change protection action plan

For a list of awareness tools used by the group in its various projects and activities, please see Table I, Appendix1.

Future projects

- Continue many of the programs mentioned above
- Urban transportation project (pending)
- Urban garden project (pending)
- Workshop on solar energy and rain water collection

Group's territory

This group has identified its territory as being the entire Negisiguit river drainage basin, from east of Beresford to Janeville. The salt water limit ends at the coast line.

For the ecological, economic, tourism and recreational characteristics of this territory, please refer to Tables 2, 3, 4a, 4b, and 4c , Appendix 1..

State of the region's environment

For an understanding of the state of the environment in this group's territory, please refer to Table 5, Appendix 1.

It should be noted that most of the natural features of particular interest in this territory are separately identified for each Community-based Coastal Management Area, for they are unique to that specific area and are not identified in the attached tables.

Natural features of particular interest

The Maritime ringlet butterfly and Bathurst aster are two species at risk that can be found in this group's territory. This region also contains archaeological sites.

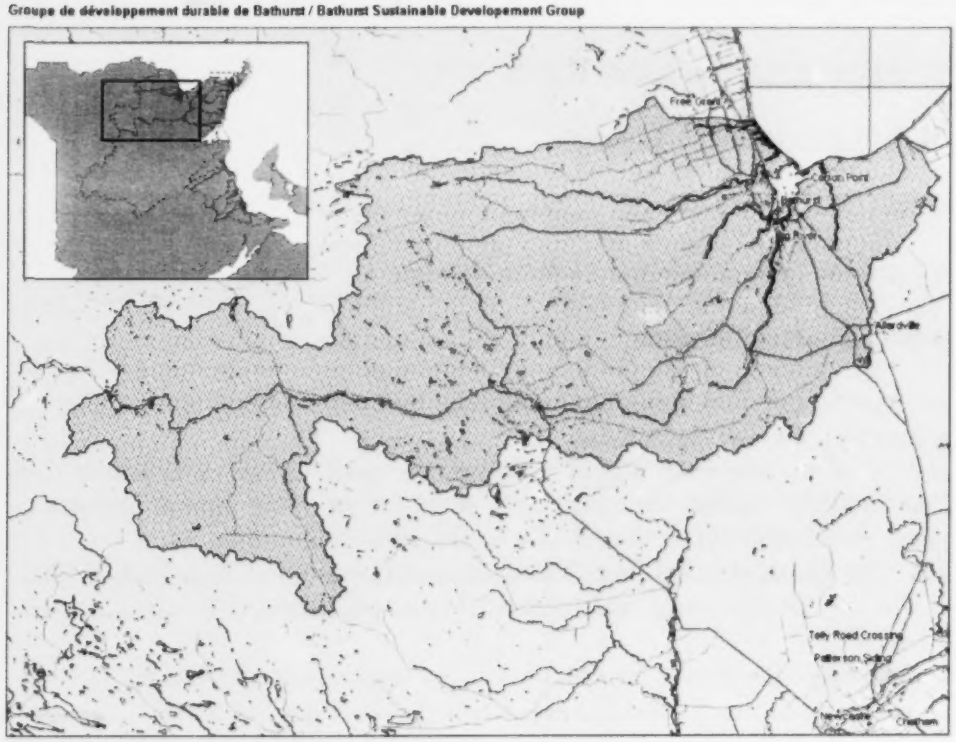


Figure 3: Territory covered by the Bathurst Sustainable Development group

3.1.3 Partenariat pour la gestion intégrée du bassin versant de la baie de Caraquet

This not-for-profit organization has been in existence since 1993.

Head office and postal address:
P.O. Box 5575, Caraquet, NB E1W 1B7

E-mail address: info@baiedecaraquet.com

Web site: www.baiedecaraquet.com

Telephone: (506) 727-4543 Fax: (506) 727-4532

Contact person: Denys Lanteigne, General Manager

Philosophy of the organization

Vision: The Caraquet Bay watershed community living in a healthy environment focused on sustainable resource development.
Mission: Le Partenariat pour la gestion intégrée du bassin versant de la baie de Caraquet (the "Partnership") ensures the sustainable development of the natural resources in its watershed, in concert with the region's users and managers.
Mandate: The Partnership fulfills its mission by carrying out the following mandate:

- See that an integrated management plan is implemented for the Caraquet Bay watershed
- Investigate the state of the watershed's resources (including water)
- Take an inventory of the resources in the Caraquet Bay watershed
- Classify the waters in the Caraquet Bay watershed and set up an ongoing monitoring mechanism
- Facilitate the resolution of conflicts over the use of the watershed's resources
- Coordinate the activities of a network of partners and stakeholders involved in the integrated management of the watershed's resources
- Promote environmental stewardship by educating the public about the environmental issues affecting the watershed
- Promote biodiversity conservation, sustainable use of its features and fair and equitable distribution of the benefits derived from the exploitation of the watershed's resources

Values: The Partnership believes strongly in the following values:

- The members of the Partnership are partners who take a proactive, global and interdisciplinary approach to sustainable development issues
- The members of the Partnership participate in a democratic and transparent decision-making process

- The members of the Partnership communicate in an atmosphere of understanding and mutual respect

Governance structure

This organization operates with a board of approximately 10 directors and also has technical committees. Various representatives from the environmental, industrial, municipal and LSD sectors, community groups, academia, and government agencies serve on the board and the committees. An executive committee meets twice a month and the other committees meet as required. Its articles of incorporation and by-laws were developed by individuals representing the same sectors as its board of directors. It holds an annual general meeting to which members of the board, partners and the general public are invited.

Its partners

Its partners include representatives from the following groups:

- Community groups
- Government agencies
- Industry
- Municipalities, LSDs
- Environmental groups
- Academia

Its action plan

Its action plan includes the following:

- Establish stable sources of funding for the Partnership
- Complete the classification of the watershed's waters, prepare a management plan intended to maintain or improve water quality in the watershed and establish an on-going monitoring mechanism
- Prepare an inventory of the watershed's resources, set up a study program on the state of those resources and make accessible to a larger audience some of the results
- Broaden the Partnership and establish it as a dialogue forum which will facilitate the resolution of conflicts over the use of the watershed's resources
  - Encourage more involvement by the members of the Partnership with the other stakeholders in their sector of activity, in particular by adopting an environmental code of ethics
  - Develop, as did the peat producers, an environmental code of ethics for each of the other members of the Partnership
  - Organize three lectures for the members and the general public on the following topics:
    a) Sustainable development and integrated management of the watershed
    b) Optimal resource management practices
    c) Environmental stewardship

- Establish a framework in order to be in a position to innovate and take action in matters involving the sustainable use of the watershed's resources
- Promote environmental stewardship by educating the public and raising public awareness of the environmental issues involving the watershed
  - Organize three public information sessions dealing with:
  a) The action plan and the follow-up on the watercourse classification program
  b) Optimal management practices for riparian areas
  c) Environmental stewardship and the involvement of shoreline residents in the implementation of the action plan and the follow-up on the watercourse classification program
- Set up a network of volunteers to monitor the state of the environment in the watershed
- Publish a Partnership newsletter and distribute it to all the households in the watershed area (4 issues)

Projects and activities undertaken to date (March 2003)

- Survey of the sources of bacteriological contamination in the Bay and its tributaries
- Survey of sites of erosion and sedimentation in the watershed
- Reclassification of the conditional oyster harvesting area
- Distribution of information on the watershed's ecological state of health
- Raise awareness of watershed residents about environmental conservation and the concepts of sustainable development and integrated management of resources and the environment
- Publish an action guide for residents living on the shores of the watershed's rivers
- Publish a newsletter and distribute it to all the households in the watershed
- Provisional classification of watercourses
- Decontamination of the Maisonnette Dune
- Project for the stabilization of the Maisonnette Dune
- Collaborate on the restoration of Bertrand Brook
- Collaborate on the conservation of coastal marshes
- Restoration of the public bed's environment
- Set up environmental stewardship groups for each Caraquet Bay sub-watershed
- Develop an environmental code of ethics for the members of the Partnership (per industry)
- Administration of the "Beach Sweep" program in the eastern sector of the province and participation in the preparation of the manual
- Organization of three lectures for the members and the general public on:
  a) Sustainable development and integrated watershed management
  b) Optimal resource management practices
  c) Environmental stewardship
- Organization of three public information sessions (seminar format) dealing with:
  a) Our action plan and the follow-up on the watercourse classification program

b) Optimal management practices for riparian zones
c) Environmental stewardship and the involvement of shoreline residents in the implementation of the action plan and the follow-up on the watercourse classification program

For a list of the awareness tools used by the group in its various projects and activities, please refer to Table 1, Appendix 1..

Future projects

- Secure stable funding for the Partnership's activities for the next 5 years.
- Form a partnership with the following sustainable development groups: Bathurst, Chaleur Watersheds and Chaleur Bay ZIP.
- Commence to establish an MPA for Caraquet Bay.

Group's territory

The group's territory consists of the Rivière du Nord and Caraquet River watersheds. It includes the communities of Maisonnette, Anse-Bleue, Grande-Anse, Saint-Léolin, Black Rock, Paquetville, Bertrand, Caraquet, Bas-Caraquet, Burnsville, Trudel, Saint-Amateur, Haut-Paquetville, Canobie South, Rocheville, Notre-Dame-des-Érables and Pokesudie Island. In the coastal/marine sector, its territory is bounded by the mollusc beds and the traditional lobster and scallop fishing grounds.

For the ecological, economic, tourism and recreational characteristics of the territory, please refer to Tables 2, 3, 4a, 4b, and 4c, Appendix 1.

State of the region's environment

For an understanding of the state of the environment in this group's territory, please refer to Table 5, Appendix 1.

It should be noted that the natural features of particular interest in this territory are separately identified for each Community-based Coastal Management Area, as most of them are unique to that specific area and are not identified in the attached tables.

Natural features of particular interest

- Innishannon Brook, which brings cold water to the Caraquet River
- Public bed (American oyster reproduction)
- Common tern (Maisonnette sandpoint and western Caraquet Island)
- Caraquet Island heron rookery (black-crowned night-heron and great blue heron)
- The sub-arctic cover found in the north-western part of Caraquet Island
- Salt-marsh sedge (Caraquet Island salt marsh)
- Archaeological sites

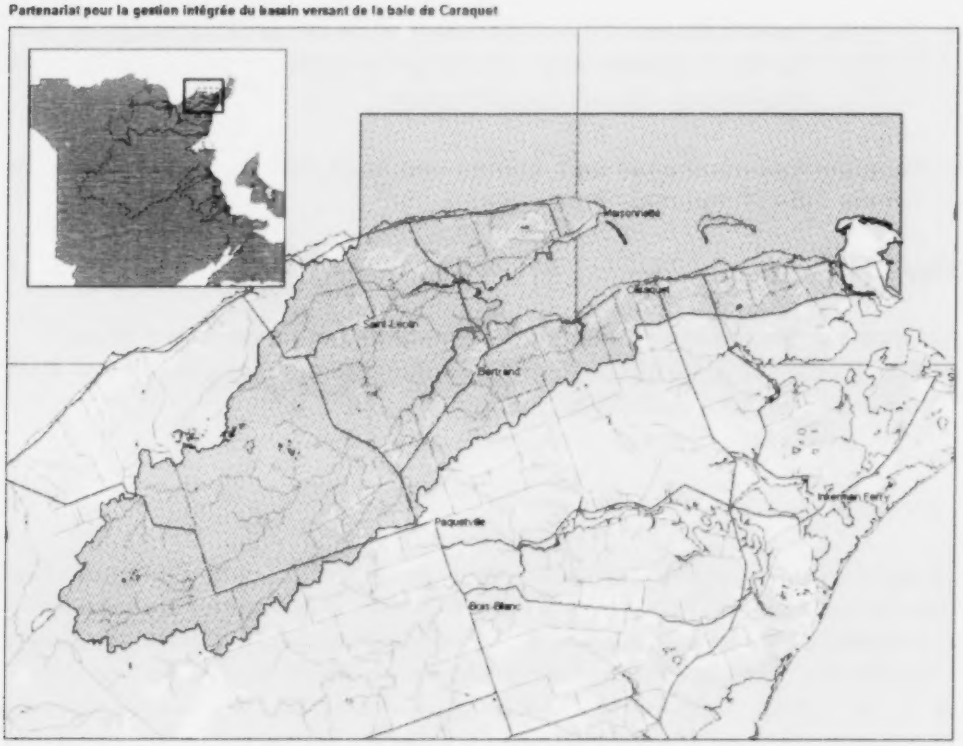


Figure 4: Territory covered by the Partenariat pour la gestion intégrée du bassin versant de la baie de Caraquet

3.1.4 Coalition pour la viabilité de l'environnement de Shippagan et les îles Lamèque et Miscou

This not-for-profit organization has been in existence since 2000.

Head office and postal address:
28, Hôpital Street, Lamèque, NB E8T 1C3

E-mail address: comit.havre@nb.aibn.com

Web site: none

Telephone: (506) 344-3222 Fax: (506) 344-3266

Contact persons: Bertin Gauvin (Executive Director), Vincent Robichaud (President)

Philosophy of the organization

Vision: We envision a future where the population can live in a healthy environment, in harmony with the community's social and economic development.

Mission: The mission of La Coalition pour la viabilité de l'environnement de Shippagan et des Îles Lamèque et Miscou (the "Coalition") is to promote the viability of the communities in its territory.

Mandate: The Coalition fulfills its mission by carrying out the following mandate:

- See that an integrated management plan is implemented and evaluate the outcome
- Perform environmental studies
- Coordinate the activities of a network of partners and stakeholders involved in the integrated management of the territory
- Promote sound environmental management by companies and other partners
- Educate the community about the sustainable use of resources

Values: The members of the organization believe firmly in the following values:

a) **The community and its environment**

- The population sets great value on the balanced and sustainable development of its communities in terms of the environment, the economy and society
- The communities that want a healthy environment take a proactive approach when faced with the challenges of sustainable development
- The communities in the region work in concert to have a positive and significant impact on their environment

b) The organization's internal team

- The members are partners who approach sustainable development issues in a proactive, global and interdisciplinary manner
- The members take part in a democratic and transparent decision-making process, with full knowledge of the facts
- The organization has regard for the respective mandates of its members and partners
- The organization's governance structure is simple and facilitates the decision-making process
- The members of the organization communicate in an atmosphere of understanding and mutual respect
- The members of the organization value consensus decision-making

Governance structure

This organization operates with a board of about ten directors and a scientific committee. Various representatives from the environmental, industrial and municipal sectors, community groups, academia, and government agencies serve on the board and the scientific committee. The board of directors meets three or four times a year and the scientific committee meets as required. The group has articles of incorporation and by-laws, which were not developed with any group of stakeholders. They hold a general annual meeting to which members of the board, specialists and the general public are invited.

Its partners

Its partners include representatives from the following groups :

- Community groups
- Government agencies
- Industry
- Municipalities, LSDs
- Environmental groups
- Academia

Its action plan

Its action plan includes the following:

- Clean up the air and water in the territory by promoting the use of new technologies for the treatment of industrial wastewater
- Create and adopt an integrated management plan

Projects and activities undertaken to date (March 2003)

- Adoption of a strategic plan.
- Information brochure

- Following the recommendations of a consultant, adoption of a study plan on the odour problem in Lamèque using past and current analyses of territorial data and through the use of a hydraulic model (describing and quantifying water movement and transport mechanisms) in order to remedy the current conditions
- Air analysis
- "Beach Sweep" program
- "Fish Friends" school program
- Follow-up with a study pertaining to the recommendations of the consultant and the government departments involved
- Preliminary work on an integrated management plan
- Workshops

For a list of the awareness tools used by the group in its various projects and activities, please refer to Table 1, Appendix 1.

Future projects

Water quality and quantity

- Take an inventory of water sources
- Determine how much potable water is available
- Study the effect of global warming on potable water and its contamination with salt water

Making individuals accountable for a healthy environment

- Educate the population about the sound utilization of drinking water
- Create a logo and set up a Web site to advance the Committee's objectives
- Develop awareness tools such as brochures and newspaper articles
- Plan an activity week to educate people about various issues surrounding drinking water
- Prepare an advertising campaign on sound environmental practices

Use of environmental quality assessment tools

- Method of assessing the state of the environment – university research
- Defining the basic criteria for marine environment classification (MEQ, marine environmental quality)
- Establishing an exportable model for effluent treatment technology so as to make this service available to the economic and social sectors
- Conduct a study on the quality and quantity of effluent
- Encourage the use of biotechnology techniques
- Help municipalities and industries to examine treatment technologies

Recycling

- Assess composting opportunities
- Encourage the recycling of solid waste
- Evaluate existing recycling sites

- Study unlawful dumping of refuse
- Facilitate the responsible handling of dangerous and unwanted chemical/petroleum products
- Organize a beach clean-up day each spring and fall

Wastewater treatment

- Organize a symposium on the new technologies (industrial treatment of effluent) for fish processing plants
- Encourage the installation of peat-based biofilters for domestic wastewater
- Complete the drafting of a water quality sampling protocol

See to the implementation of the integrated management plan

- Evaluate the plan
- Adopt the plan

Conduct environmental studies

- Identify sources of pollution

Coordinate the activities of a network of partners and stakeholders

- Set up a networking process to solve specific environmental problems

Promote sound environmental management by companies and other partners

- Invite guest speakers on specific themes
- Environmental challenges faced by producers, industries, etc.
- Celebrate environmental successes (banquets, ecological awards, etc.)
- Environmental award
- Study the possibility of setting up an "Environmental Management Plan" program for companies and related activities

Educate the community about the sustainable use of resources

- Education project for kindergarten and elementary school
- High school education
- University-level education
- Invite the community to come and see the "success stories"

Group's territory

The group's territory starts at Pointe de Pokesudie and extends to within three kilometres of the coast, circling around Miscou Island, Lamèque Island and Le Goulet, and continuing all the way to Petit-Pokemouche Bay. It takes in the bays of Saint-Simon-Sud and Saint-Simon-Nord as well as all the bays and harbours within these boundaries. It includes the towns of Shippagan and Lamèque, and the villages of Le Goulet and Ste-Marie/St-Raphael-sur-Mer.

For the ecological, economic, tourism and recreational characteristics of the territory, please refer to Tables 2, 3, 4a, 4b, and 4c, Appendix 1.

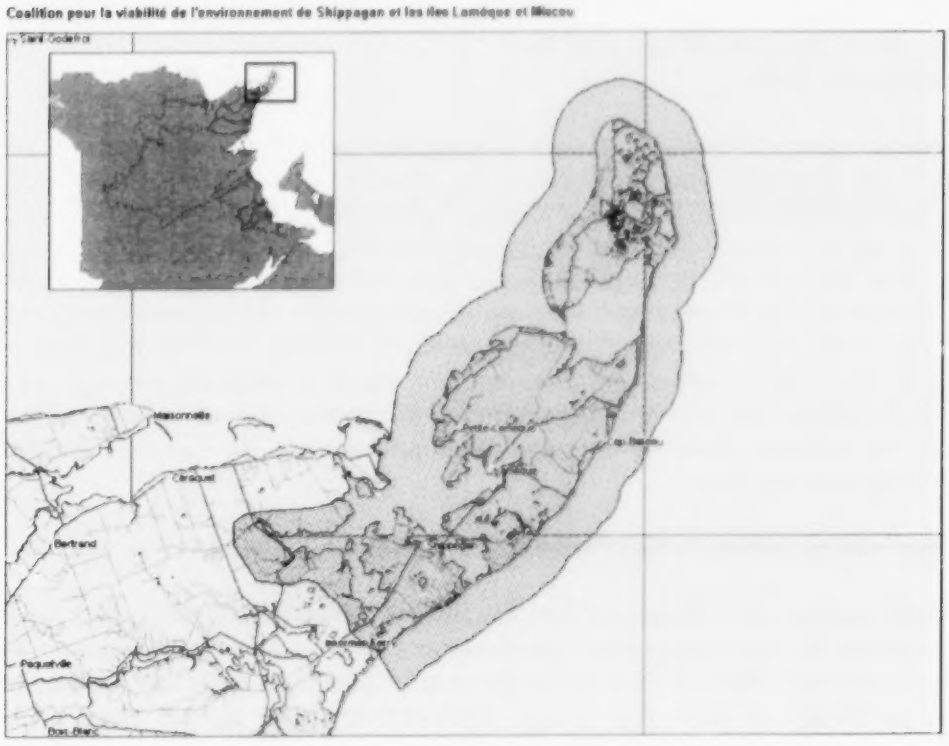
State of the region's environment

For an understanding of the state of the environment in this group's territory, please refer to Table 5, Appendix 1.

It should be noted that most of the natural features of particular interest in this territory are separately identified for each Community-based Coastal Management Area, for they are unique to that specific area and are not identified in the attached tables.

Natural features of particular interest

- Miscou Island with its numerous peat bogs
- Piping plover nesting areas
- Heron nesting grounds
- Common tern colony
- Bird migration route


Coalition pour la viabilité de l'environnement de Shippagan et les îles Lamèque et Miscou
Miscou
Caraquet
Bertrand
Pigeon Hill
Pointe-Canot
Petite-Lamèque
Lamèque
Shippagan
Pointe-Sauvage
Pointe-Alexandre
Pointe-Brûlée
Pointe-Rocher
Pointe-Canot
Pointe-Miscou
Pointe-Basque
Pointe-Bleue
Pointe-Rouge
Pointe-Bleue
Pointe-Miscou
Pointe-Basque

3.1.5 Summary of Attributes, Activities and Issues of Concern Within the Chaleur Bay Coastal Management Area

Ecological characteristics (See Table 2, Appendix 1)

The significant habitats for certain marine species found in this area are worthy of note. The majority of these habitats have not been emphasized by the CCMA groups, and therefore do not appear in Table 2, Appendix 1. However, they are important and need to be mentioned as being among the region's ecological characteristics:

- Capelin spawning ground on Miscou Bank
- Atlantic herring nursery and overwintering area
- Atlantic herring spawning ground in New Mills
- Atlantic herring spawning ground on Miscou Bank
- Juvenile Atlantic mackerel concentration in Shippagan Bay
- Large-sized American lobster and berried female concentration
- American oyster spat in Caraquet Bay
- Stimpson's surf clam bed on Miscou Bank
- Sea scallop spat in Nepisiguit Bay

(Therrien et al. 2000)

The public oyster bed in Caraquet Bay is recognized as being a major bed and an ideal location for American oyster spat collection. (Therrien et al. 2000). Other ecological characteristics include salt marshes, dunes and sandy beaches, natural bogs, mature forest stands, ecological interpretation trails and bird-watching sites. Among the species at risk under New Brunswick's *Endangered Species Act*, there is the piping plover, which nests both sporadically on beaches in the regions extending from Maisonnette to Miscou, and regularly on Miscou's beaches. The Maritime ringlet butterfly and Bathurst aster can be found in the Bathurst region. The common tern, black-crowned night-heron and great blue heron (these last two having rookeries here) are among the region's interesting species. In addition, numerous migratory birds pass through the Lamèque and Miscou Islands region every year.

Tourism and recreational characteristics (see Table 3, Appendix 1)

The main tourism and recreational characteristics distributed through the four territories in this region are the campgrounds and pleasure boat marinas which can be found just about everywhere. Three of the four territories offer provincial parks and sea excursions. There are numerous trails for cycling, snowmobiling, and various other activities, scattered throughout these four territories. The Village Historique Acadien in the Caraquet region, Shippagan's Aquarium and Marine Centre and the Acadian Peninsula Ecological Park in Lamèque are among the region's major tourism attractions. The first of these three sites celebrates Acadian culture, while the other two focus on the ecological features of the region.

Economic characteristics (See Tables 4A, 4B, 4C, Appendix 1)

Most of the economic activities are based on the exploitation of natural resources. Mining and smelting industries dominate in the Bathurst region, while coastal fisheries, aquaculture and peat mining are carried on mainly in the Acadian Peninsula. There are numerous fishing ports and fish processing plants distributed along the coast. Forestry and agriculture are carried out throughout the territory.

For further information on the activities undertaken in this area, please refer to each group's list of projects and activities.

The main issues of concern for Chaleur Bay (see Table 5, Appendix 1)

Please note that the information in Table 5 is based on the knowledge of the various watershed groups' coordinators and / or directors. It is possible that other issues of concern exist for the region; however, they had not been identified by these groups when the information was collected.

The main issues of concern in the ***Chaleur Bay*** region are:

- aquatic zones contaminated by bacteria
- contamination from inadequate or non-existant septic systems
- contamination from wastewater run-off
- dunes, islands, barrier beaches or salt marshes threatened by human activities
- erosion caused from access to a watercourse
- the presence of illegal dumpsites and old dumpsites
- contamination from effluents of fish plants
- contamination from industrial plants such as mines and smelters

Note: The eutrophication of coastal zones and the closure of shellfish beds are consequently related to many of these sources of contaminants.

These issues or areas of concern were identified by more than 50% of the groups in the region.

Summary of the provincial water classification program in this coastal management area

To date, the Chaleur Bay Watersheds group has undertaken the provincial Water Classification Program for most of the major watercourses that flow into Chaleur Bay, from the Jacquet River to the Peters River. The group known as the Partenariat pour la gestion intégrée du bassin versant de la baie de Caraquet started on the classification program for the Rivière du Nord and Caraquet River watersheds which drain into Caraquet Bay. These two groups have completed their second provisional year of water classification and one year of their action plan. The Tetagouche, Nepisiguit, Pokeshaw

and Little Pokeshaw rivers have not yet been provisionally classified or subjected to a water classification study.

For further information on the activities undertaken in this area, please see the section describing each group's projects.

3.2 Shediac Valley

The characteristics of the Shediac Valley are comparable to those of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. At the boundaries of the Chaleur Bay and Northumberland Strait ecozones, the flow of the currents creates gyres that contribute to productivity at the two extremities of this region. In the Shediac Valley, anticyclonic eddies generated by the dominant winds (southwest) also contribute to productivity by retaining fish larvae (Koutitonski and Bugden, 1991). All of the species that frequent the Gulf are also found in the valley. This valley also offers diversified and highly productive coastal habitats, especially around the Miscou bank and in Miramichi Bay. (Therrien et al. 2000)

Territory covered by community-based coastal management areas

This CMA has five community groups located along the Shediac Valley. Their combined territory extends from Pokemouche Bay to Escuminac Point. The region from Miscou Point to Petit-Pokemouche Bay is also shared with the Chaleur Bay CMA. At the point in time when the information was gathered, the group known as the Association des bassins versants de la Grande et Petite Rivière Tracadie, a relatively new group, had not identified its territory within the coastal marine area. The CMA territory in the Shediac Valley includes the watershed for the Pokemouche River and Pokemouche Bay up to the barrier beach, the Big and Little Tracadie Rivers watersheds, the Tabusintac River and Tabusintac Bay watershed, from the Cedar road to Swinging Gully, including the barrier beach, the village of Neguac and the Fairisle LSD, Neguac Bay and its barrier beach as well as the Miramichi River watershed and Miramichi Bay from Burnt Church River to Escuminac Point, including the islands and barrier beaches within. The only coastal region not covered by a watershed group is Tracadie Bay, and it may be that this region will be included later on within the territory of the Association des bassins versants de la Grande et Petite Rivière Tracadie.

Community-based coastal management areas located along the Shediac Valley

- Comité de gestion environnementale de la rivière Pokemouche
- L'Association des bassins versants de la Grande et Petite Rivière Tracadie
- Tabusintac Watershed Association
- Comité sauvons nos rivières Néguac Inc.
- Miramichi River Environmental Assessment Committee

3.2.1. Comité de gestion environnementale de la rivière Pokemouche Inc.

This not-for-profit organization has been in existence since 2000.

Head office and postal address:
838 Route 113, 11445 Route 11, Pokemouche, NB E8P 1J2

E-mail address: gestionenvironnementale@nb.aibn.com

Web site: www.cgerp.ca

Telephone: (506) 336-9426 Fax: (506) 336-8253

Contact person: Laurie Chiasson, President

Philosophy of the organization

Vision: The Pokemouche River watershed community living in a healthy environment focused on the sustainable development of its resources.

Mission: Manage the Pokemouche River watershed to ensure sustainable development of the watershed's natural resources in concert with the region's users, communities and managers.

Mandate:

- Classify the waters in the Pokemouche River watershed and establish an ongoing monitoring mechanism
- Take charge of implementing an environmental management plan for the Pokemouche River watershed
- Conduct studies on the state of the watershed's resources, including the water
- Take an inventory of the resources in the Pokemouche River watershed
- Facilitate the resolution of conflicts over the use of the watershed's resources
- Coordinate the activities of a network of partners and stakeholders involved in the environmental management of the watershed's resources
- Promote environmental stewardship by raising public awareness of the environmental issues affecting the watershed
- Promote conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its features and fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the exploitation of the watershed's resources

Values:

- The members of the management committee are partners who approach sustainable development concerns in a proactive, global and interdisciplinary manner

- The members of the management committee take part in a democratic and transparent decision-making process
- The members of the management committee value consensus decision-making
- The members of the management committee communicate in an atmosphere of understanding and mutual respect
- The management committee's articles of incorporation and by-laws shall not run counter to federal, provincial or municipal laws, primarily as concerns water classification

Governance structure

This organization operates with a board of directors comprised of representatives from the environmental and industrial sectors, LSDs, academia, and government agencies, who meet on average three or four times a year. An executive committee made up of members of the board of directors meets as required. It also has a technical committee made up of individuals who are not on the board of directors, which meets as required. Their articles of incorporation and by-laws were developed with various stakeholders representing the same sectors as their directors. They hold an annual general meeting to which members of the board, partners and the general public are invited.

Its partners

Its partners include representatives from the following groups:

- Community groups
- Government agencies
- Industry
- Municipalities, LSDs
- Environmental groups
- Academia

Its action plan

- Follow the action plans and requirements of the provincial Water Classification Program
- Protect the water by maintaining quality and quantity
- Heighten public awareness in order to have the general population participate in the protection and conservation of water

Projects and activities undertaken to date (March 2003)

- Classification of freshwater (sampling)
- Educating the public and raising its awareness
- Digital mapping of data
- Identification of pollution sources
- Clean-up of beaches and watercourses

- Planting of trees along the shorelines
- Preparation and distribution of newsletters, Web site, etc.
- Forest management plan for private properties
- Preparation of posters to be installed in the watershed
- Preparation of action plans

For a list of the awareness tools used by the group in its various projects and activities, please refer to Table 1, Appendix 1.

Future projects

- Installation of fences around livestock pastures
- Re-establishment of buffer zones
- Improvement of watercourse crossings
- Improvement and rehabilitation of septic tanks
- Rehabilitation of Pollard Brook

Group's territory

The group's territory includes all the watercourses making up the Pokemouche River watershed. It includes the communities of Six Roads, Inkerman, Evangeline, Maltempec, Landry, Petit-Paquetville, Paquetville, Val-Doucet, Bois-Blanc, Duguayville, Ste-Rose and part of the Village of St-Isidore. The river's estuary is in their territory.

For the ecological, tourism and recreational, and economic characteristics of the territory, please see Tables 2, 3, 4a, 4b, and 4c, Appendix 1.

State of the region's environment

For an understanding of the state of the environment in this group's territory, please refer to Table 5, Appendix 1.

It should be noted that most of the natural features of particular interest in this territory are separately identified for each Community-based Coastal Management Area, for they are unique to that specific area and are not identified in the attached tables.

Natural features of particular interest

- The piping plover, a species at risk, nests on the beaches of Pokemouche Bay
- This region also contains archaeological sites

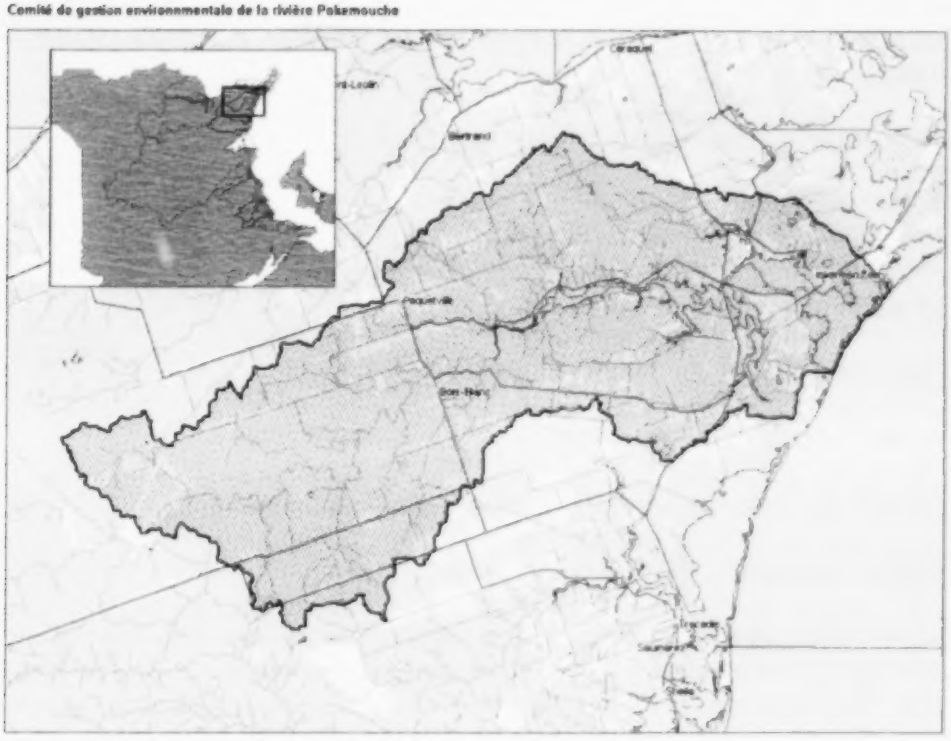


Figure 6: Territory covered by the Comité de gestion environnementale de la rivière Pokemouche

3.2.2 Association des bassins versants de la Grande et Petite rivière Tracadie

This not-for-profit organization has been in existence since 2002.

Head office and postal address:
25-5 Lebouthillier Street, Pont-Lafrance, NB E1X 1N7

E-mail address: clubcp@nbnet.nb.ca

Web site: not available

Telephone: (506) 395-3875 Fax: (506) 395-3848

Contact persons: Vincent Comeau, President, Nada Comeau, Coordinator

Governance structure

This organization operates with an interim board of directors consisting of 12 individuals representing the environmental, industrial, social and government sectors. They meet as required. They also meet with the watershed stakeholders approximately three or four times a year.

Its partners

Its partners include representatives from the following groups:

- Community groups
- Government agencies
- Industry
- Municipalities and LSDs
- Environmental groups
- Academia

Its action plan

Its action plan includes the following:

- Years 2002–2004, fulfill the requirements of New Brunswick's Water Classification Program
- Year 2004-2005, New Brunswick's Septic Systems Program

Projects and activities undertaken to date (March 2003)

First year of the Water Classification Program for the Big and Little Tracadie Rivers watersheds. This includes activities such as the following:

- Sampling of surface water

- Macroinvertebrate study
- Forming partnerships
- Education programs and raising awareness in connection with sound environmental practices

For a list of the awareness tools used by the group in its various projects and activities, please refer to Table 1, Appendix 1.

Future projects

Future projects will be designed in accordance with the group's philosophy once the latter has been developed.

Group's territory

The group covers the territory that includes the entire Little Tracadie River and Big Tracadie River watersheds. The territory comprises the communities of Gaspareau, Pont-Landry, Gauvreau, Alderwood, St-Irénée, Tracadie-Sheila, Petit-Gaspareau, St-Isidore, Tilley Road, Upper Tilley Road, Saumarez, Pointe-à-Bouleau, Allardville, St-Sauveur, Leech, Pont-Lafrance, Rivière-du-Portage, Tracadie Beach, Val-Comeau, Upper Sheila, Sainte-Rose and Benoit. It has not yet determined the boundaries of its territory in the marine sector.

For the ecological, tourism and recreational, and economic characteristics of the territory, please see Tables 2, 3, 4a, 4b, and 4c, Appendix 1.

State of the region's environment

For an understanding of the state of the environment in this group's territory, please refer to Table 5, Appendix 1.

It should be noted that most of the natural features of particular interest in this territory are separately identified for each Community-based Coastal Management Area, for they are unique to that specific area and are not identified in the attached tables.

Natural features of particular interest

According to a botanical study carried out on the military base, there are close to a dozen species of plants in the region that are of particular interest. In addition, the piping plover and the Gulf of St. Lawrence Aster are two species at risk that can be found in this territory.

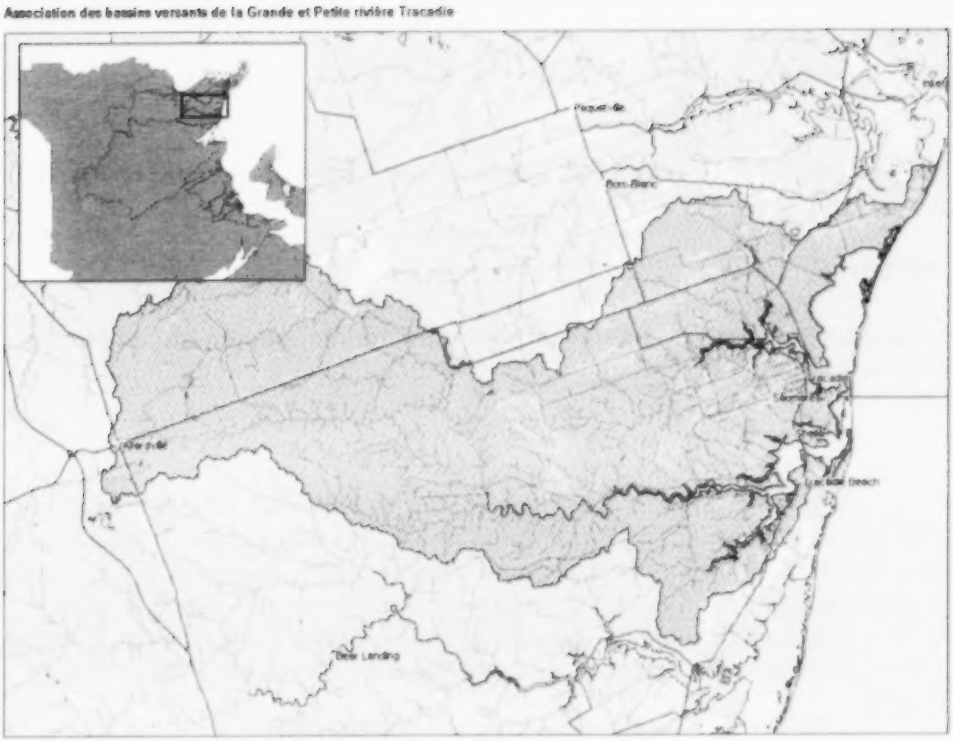


Figure 7: Territory covered by the Association des bassins versants de la Grande et Petite rivière Tracadie

3.2.3 Tabusintac Watershed Association

This not-for-profit organization has been in existence since 1999.

Head office and postal address:
4504A, route 11, Tabusintac, NB E9H 1J4

E-mail address: tabusintacwatershed@nb.aibn.com

Web site: not available

Telephone: (506) 7791185 Fax: (506) 779-1101

Contact persons: Linwood Dunham, coordinator, Reid Wishart, president

Philosophy of the organization

Mission statement: To achieve and maintain a healthy ecosystem for the Tabusintac River. A healthy ecosystem includes all social, ecological and economic components.

Governance structure

This organization functions with an executive committee of 4 people. They represent the social, environmental and industrial sectors. They meet 3 or 4 times a year or as the need arises. They do not have statutes and regulations. Each year, the entire watershed population is invited to attend the annual general meeting. Resource persons and partners from outside the region are also invited to attend.

Its partners

Their partners include representatives from the following groups:

- Community groups
- Government agencies
- Industry
- Municipalities, LSD's
- Environmental groups
- First Nations

Its action plan

- To attain the sustainable development of the natural resources in partnership with stakeholders
- Stabilize river banks to reduce sediments in the Tabusintac River and its tributaries
- Implement best management practices for maintaining roads

- Implement best management practices for forestry and agricultural activities
- Heighten environmental public awareness

Projects and activities undertaken to date (March 2003)

- Educational program on sound environmental practices
- Water classification program
- Habitat restoration
- Provincial septic systems program
- Fording sites
- Compilation of traditional ecological knowledge
- Beach Sweep program

For a list of awareness tools used by the group in its various projects and activities, please see Table 1, Appendix 1.

Future projects

- Continuation of the septic systems program
- Best management practices for secondary roads
- Benthic micro-organism study for determining water quality
- Work towards resolving agricultural concerns

Group's territory

This group has identified its' territory as being the entire watershed of the Tabusintac river and bay. The coastal zone region begins at the Cedar road in the north to the Swinging Gully in the south of the bay. The eastern limit is the barrier bar that separates Tabusintac Bay from the Gulf of Saint Lawrence. It includes the communities of Tabusintac, Brantville, Bayshore, Price Settlement, Cains Point, Covedell and Allainville as well as a part of Rivière-du-Portage, Allardville and Fairisle.

For the ecological, tourism and recreational, and economic characteristics of this territory, please refer to Tables 2, 3, 4a,4b, and 4c, Appendix 1.

State of the region's environment

For an understanding of the state of the environment in this group's territory, please refer to Table 5, Appendix 1.

It should be noted that most of the natural features of particular interest in this territory are separately identified for each Community-based Coastal Management Area, for they are unique to that specific area and are not identified in the attached tables.

Natural features of particular interest
The barrier beaches are an interesting feature
The piping plover, a species at risk, nests on the region's beaches

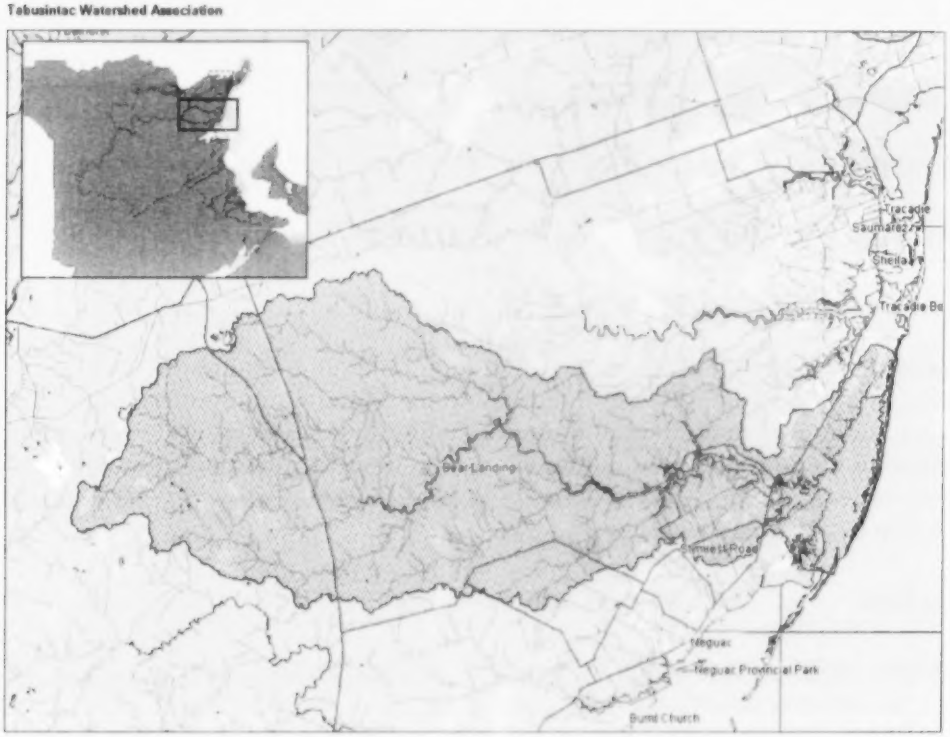


Figure 8: Territory covered by the Tabusintac Watershed Association

3.2.4 Comité sauvons nos rivières de Neguac Inc.

This not-for-profit organization has been in existence since 1998.

Head office and postal address:
1175 Principal Street, Neguac, NB E9A 1T1

E-mail address: csnrneguac@nb.aibn.com

Web site: none

Telephone: (506) 776-4961 Fax: (506) 776-3975

Contact person: Roger Ward Jr., Coordinator

Governance structure

This organization operates with a board of directors made up of seven individuals representing the environmental and social sectors. It has an executive committee of three of the seven board members. The board of directors meets three or four times a year and the executive committee meets as required.

Its partners

Its partners include representatives from the following groups:

- Government agencies
- Municipalities, LSDs
- Environmental groups

Projects and activities undertaken to date (March 2003)

- Restoration of McKnight's Brook and Rivière des Caches
- Inspection of the structures on McKnight's Brook
- Clean-up of McKnight's Brook and Rivière des Caches
- Electrical fishing in both streams
- Raising public awareness
- Power Point presentations on the work done by the group
- Preparation of a pamphlet about Comité sauvons nos rivières Néguac Inc.

For a list of the awareness tools used by the group in its various projects and activities, please refer to Table 1, Appendix 1.

Future projects

The committee wants to restore the quality of the mollusc beds in Neguac Bay.

Group's territory

The group's territory is bounded by the Neguac village limits and a part of Fairisle LSD where Rivière des Caches flows. In the coastal zone, their territory includes part of the estuary and the bay near Île aux Foins. The main watercourses are Rivière des Caches and McKnight's Brook.

For the ecological, tourism and recreational, and economic characteristics of the territory, please see Tables 2, 3, 4a, 4b, and 4c, Appendix 1.

State of the region's environment

For an understanding of the state of the environment in this group's territory, please refer to Table 5, Appendix 1.

It should be noted that most of the natural features of particular interest in this territory are separately identified for each Community-based Coastal Management Area, for they are unique to that specific area and are not identified in the attached tables.

Natural features of particular interest
The piping plover nests on the region's beaches.

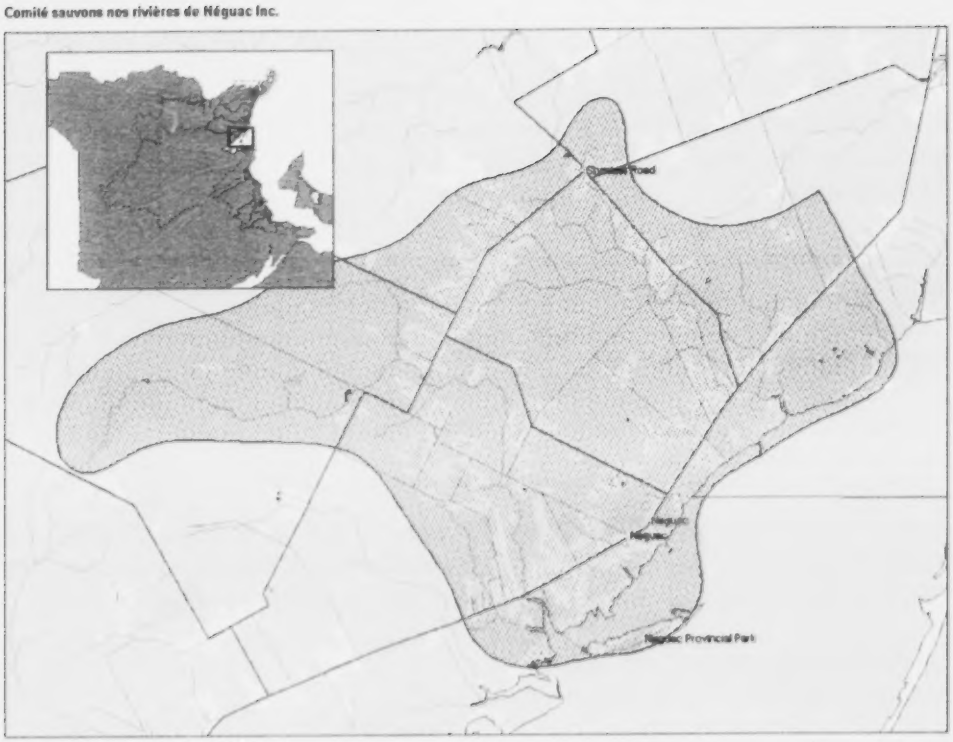


Figure 9: Territory covered by the Comité sauvons nos rivières de Néguac

3.2.5 Miramichi River Environmental Assessment Committee

In existence since 1988, this is an incorporated not-for-profit organization.

Head office and postal address:
133 Newcastle Blvd., Miramichi, NB E1V 2L9

E-mail address: mreac@nbnet.nb.ca

Web site: www.mreac.org

Telephone: (506) 778-8591 Fax: (506) 773-9755

Contact person: Harry Collins, executive director

Philosophy of the organization

Mission statement: The Miramichi River Environmental Assessment Committee is a community based multi-stakeholder organization dedicated to the continual improvement of environmental quality of the Miramichi River ecosystem with emphasis on the Miramichi watershed.

Mandate:

- Constructive consultation, cooperation and partnering with government, industry, municipalities and other stakeholders wherever possible.
- Supporting the advancement and application of scientific knowledge.
- Promoting and supporting an appropriate level of enforcement of environmental regulation.
- Active involvement in independent environmental monitoring.
- Promoting the responsible use of technology in environmental improvement.
- Celebrating and promoting the Miramichi River's environmental qualities and values as appropriate to sustain a healthy sense of pride and stewardship.
- Venturing beyond our ecosystem boundary when needed to understand external factors impacting our watershed, to gain useful knowledge and promote sharing of information and technological exchange.

Governance structure

This organization functions with a committee of approximately 50 people representing various sectors of activity. It meets on a monthly basis. It also has an executive committee and a technical committee that meet on a need-to basis. The members of their committee represent the environmental, industrial, social, academic and governmental sectors as well as representation from First Nations. The group's philosophy was developed by representatives of the same sectors. They organize an annual general meeting and the general public is invited to attend.

Its partners

Their partners include representatives from the following groups:

- Community groups
- Government organizations
- Industry
- Municipalities, LSD's
- Environmental groups
- First Nations
- Academia

Its action plan

MREAC is a watershed group that plays a role in environmental monitoring and acts as a "Watch Dog" for the region. This group has been involved in the Atlantic Coastal Action Program of Environment Canada since 1993 and has prepared a comprehensive environmental management plan that is presently defined in approximately 21 different projects. Their efforts are directed at issues pertaining to the Miramichi watershed and its tributaries. They work with communities, residents of LSD's, industry, and the business sector within these tributaries. They encourage and support an ecosystem approach for the management of the Southern Gulf of Saint Lawrence.

Projects and activities undertaken to date (March 2003)

- Air watch program
- River watch program
- Swim watch program
- Environmental monitoring and research programs
- Environmental management plans for business and industrial sectors
- Public awareness and information program
- Community and land use management plans program
- Climate change and air quality program
- Industrial waste stream management program
- Municipal waste stream management program
- Rural waste stream management program
- Agricultural waste water management program
- Sanitary shellfish program
- Fish habitat protection program
- Watershed mapping program
- Canadian heritage river systems program
- Beach Sweep program
- Member of the Southern Gulf of St Lawrence Coalition on Sustainability
- Member of the Southern Gulf Research Network
- Member of the St Lawrence Estuarine Research Society

- Twinning program with Russian community

For a list of awareness tools used by the group in its various projects and activities, please refer to Table 1, Appendix 1.

Future projects

To continue programs mentioned above.

Group's territory

This group's territory is the watershed of the Miramichi river including all its tributaries. This includes the Burnt Church, Bartibog, Black, Baie du Vin, and Napan rivers because they drain into Miramichi Bay. Their territory in the coastal zone includes the Miramichi Bay from Burnt Church to Escuminac point and it includes the islands that form the barrier beach in the bay.

For the ecological, tourism and recreational, and economic characteristics of this territory, please refer to Tables 2, 3, 4a, 4b, and 4c, Appendix 1.

State of the region's environment

For an understanding of the state of the environment in this group's territory, please refer to Table 5, Appendix 1.

It should be noted that most of the natural features of particular interest in this territory are separately identified for each Community-based Coastal Management Area, for they are unique to that specific area and are not identified in the attached tables.

Natural features of particular interest

- Deer yards in the watershed's forests
- Piping plover nesting on beaches along the bay
- Striped bass spawning grounds in the North west Miramichi river
- This region also contains archaeological sites

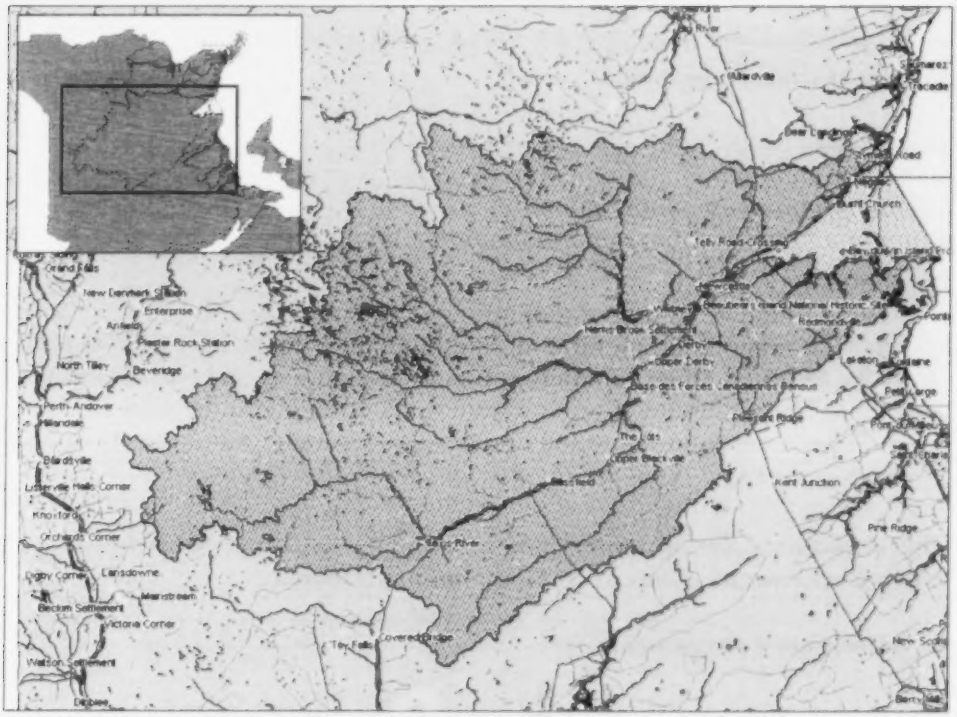


Figure 10: Territory covered by the Miramichi River Environmental Assessment Committee

3.2.6 Summary of the Attributes, Activities and Issues of Concern Within the Shediac Valley Coastal Management Area

Ecological characteristics (See Table 2, Appendix 1)

The significant habitats for certain marine species found in this area are worthy of note. The majority of these habitats have not been emphasized by the CCMA groups, and therefore do not appear in Table 2 Appendix 1. However, they are important and need to be mentioned as being among the region's ecological characteristics:

- Striped bass spawning ground in Miramichi
- Atlantic herring nursery and overwintering area in Shediac Valley
- Atlantic mackerel spawning ground on Bradelle and Orphan banks
- Atlantic herring spawning ground in Miramichi and Escuminac
- Juvenile Atlantic cod concentration in Shediac Valley
- Adult cod high concentration on Miscou Bank
- Juvenile American lobster in the Tracadie area
- Ripe female American lobster in Miramichi and Escuminac
- Juvenile American lobster in Kouchibouguac National Park area
- American oyster bed in Miramichi Bay
- Quahog bed in Miramichi Bay
- Sea scallop spat east of Lamèque Island
- Sea scallop spat and high concentration in Shediac Valley

(Therrien et al. 2000)

This region features ecological characteristics similar to those in the Chaleur Bay region. It has natural bogs and sites where threatened species of fauna are found, including piping plover nesting sites. Another interesting feature in the Shediac Valley is the striped bass spawning ground in the Northwest Miramichi River, which is known to be the main spawning ground in the entire Gulf of St. Lawrence. (Therrien et al. 2000). According to a botanical study carried out on the military base in the Tracadie region, there are close to a dozen species of plants that are of particular interest. In addition, the Gulf of St. Lawrence aster, a species of flora at risk, is also found in the Val-Comeau / Tracadie region.

Tourism and recreational characteristics (see Table 3, Appendix 1)

The main tourism and recreational characteristics distributed throughout the five territories in this region are snowmobile and hiking trails. The New Brunswick Trail runs through all of the regions, except for Tabusintac. Three of the five territories offer campgrounds and sea excursions. Île aux Foins Park in the Neguac region and French Cove in the Miramichi region are major tourism attractions.

Economic characteristics (See Tables 4A, 4B, 4C, Appendix 1)

Commercial fishing is a major economic activity carried out throughout the Shediac Valley. Speckled trout aquaculture is concentrated in the Tracadie area while oysters and mussels are raised in the region's many bays. There are numerous fishing ports and fish processing plants in the region. Recreational fishing for molluscs is very popular and is practised in all five regions. Forestry and agriculture are also major economic activities in the region. Blueberry and potato farming dominate the agricultural sector, while forestry is practised on private woodlots and Crown lands in four of the five watersheds. There are two industrial plants in the Miramichi region, one for pulp and paper, the other for orientated strand board. Peat bogs and quarries are mined all over the region.

The main issues of concern for the Shediac Valley (see Table 5, Appendix 1)

Please note that the information in table 5 is based on the knowledge of the various watershed groups' coordinators and / or directors. It is possible that other issues of concern exist for the region; however, they had not been identified by these groups when the information was collected.

The main issues of concern for the ***Shediac Valley*** are:

- dunes, islands and barrier beaches threatened by human activities
- aquatic zones contaminated by bacteria
- the presence of illegal dumpsites and old dumpsites
- erosion due to forestry activities
- contamination from wastewater run-off
- contamination from old septic systems

These issues or areas of concern were identified by more than 50% of the groups in the region.

Summary of provincial water classification program in this coastal management area

Among the five watershed groups in the Shediac Valley, three are involved in the Water Classification Program. The Pokemouche River and Tabusintac River watershed groups have completed their second provisional year of water classification and are working with the Department of the Environment and Local Government (DELG) on developing and implementing action plans. The group known as Bassins versants de la Grande et Petite Rivière Tracadie has recently completed the first year of the program. The Neguac group is evolving and could eventually be starting water classification in its region. MREAC, the Miramichi River watershed group, would prefer that local sub-watershed associations handle water classification, but it is cooperating with the DELG to help the sub-watershed groups that are being formed in Miramichi and is undertaking a number of environmental assessments on various watercourses in the Miramichi River watershed.

For further information on the activities undertaken in this area, please see the section describing each group's projects.

3.3 The Northumberland Strait

This study region starts at Escuminac Point and extends to Baie-Verte, bordering on Nova Scotia. Since the water temperature in the Northumberland Strait is warmer than the water in the Gulf and there are gyres at each end, it is a very productive environment. The species found at great depths such as whales, dolphins, snow crabs and some groundfish do not frequent the Strait. However, it is home to a variety of invertebrates and is a migratory route for certain species such as striped bass and Atlantic salmon (Therrien et al. 2000).

Territory covered by community-based coastal management areas

The territory covered by the seven Community-based Coastal Management Areas located along the New Brunswick section of the Northumberland Strait starts at the Kouchibouguacis River watershed in the Saint-Louis-de-Kent region. The Kouchibouguac, a watershed located between the territory of the MREAC community group (in the Shediac Valley) and that of the Kouchibouguacis, was not covered by a group when the information for this report was gathered. However, the community group known as "Friends of the Kouchibouguacis" received funding in April 2003 to undertake the classification of the Kouchibouguac's waters. The territory managed by the groups includes the Richibucto, Chockpish, Little Bouctouche, Bouctouche, Black, Cocagne, Shediac and Tédishe watersheds. The mouths of the Kouchibouguacis and Kouchibouguac rivers are located inside Kouchibouguac National Park. Their bays are managed by the park officials. The Shemogue region is the southeastern boundary of the territory covered. No groups are currently overseeing the territory of Cape Tormentine, from the Cadman Corner region all along the coast to Baie-Verte on the Nova Scotia border. From Bouctouche to Cocagne, the boundaries of the groups' territories are intermingled. However, their respective mandates seem to have defined the tasks of each group so as to avoid any duplication of their work.

Community-based coastal management areas located along the Northumberland Strait (New Brunswick Side)

- Friends of the Kouchibouguacis
- Richibucto River Association
- Bouctouche Watersheds Adaptation Committee
- Pays de Cocagne Sustainable Development
- Kent Watershed Coalition
- Shediac Bay Watershed Association
- Sénateurs et sénatrices de l'environnement de Cap-Pelé Inc.

3.3.1 Friends of the Kouchibouguacis

This not-for-profit organization has been in existence since 1999.

Head office and mailing address:
83 Beauséjour Street, Unit A, Saint-Louis-de-Kent, NB E4X 1A6

E-mail address: kouchib6@nbnet.nb.ca

Web site: www.amiskouchibouguacis.ca

Telephone: (506) 876-3474 Fax: (506) 876-3477

Contact person: Marc-André Plourde, Coordinator

Philosophy of the organization

Vision: The Friends of the Kouchibouguacis wish to promote the value of community work in order to build a strong economy and a healthy ecosystem for future generations. We envision a community that offers a superior quality of life, encourages economic and social development, and where the natural environment can be used for recreational purposes.

Mandate: Our group's goals are to inform and assist the people of the community so that they will be in a position to make enlightened decisions, and to foster behaviour that will lead to a healthy ecological, economic and social environment. Our group also intends to take action by initiating restoration work and projects involving habitat preservation. The group will carry out its mandate through various activities:

- Preparation of various educational activities to raise youth and community awareness
- Production of newsletters, leaflets, Web site and other material to distribute this information to the community
- Setting up an information centre to help the community know more about its environment

Governance structure

This organization operates with a board of directors made up of 15 individuals representing the environmental, industrial, and social sectors, academia and government agencies. They meet on a monthly basis. An executive committee consisting of three of the board members meets as required. They hold an annual general meeting to which the general public is invited.

Its partners

Its partners include representatives from the following groups:

- Community groups
- Government agencies
- Industry
- Municipalities, LSDs
- Environmental groups
- Academia

Its action plan

- See to the ecological, economic and social viability of our watershed

Projects and activities undertaken to date (March 2003)

- Two years of the Water Classification Program and the provisional classification
- Electro-fishing to inventory fish species
- Preparation of an environmental management plan
- Heightening student awareness on water pollution and the watershed concept
- "Fish Friends" program in schools
- Fish population restoration program (fry stocking and collection of broodstock)
- Fish habitat restoration program
- "Beach Sweep" program

For a list of the awareness tools used by the group in its various projects and activities, please refer to Table 1, Appendix 1.

Future projects

- Detailed shoreline restoration program
- Ongoing restoration of salmonid habitat
- Stewardship program regarding shoreline protection, the use of fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides, and sound environmental practices
- Work with the municipality to improve wastewater systems
- Other projects—depending on available funds

Group's territory

This organization covers the entire Kouchibouguacis River watershed up to the barrier beaches in the bay of Saint-Louis. Note that this bay and part of the watershed's estuary are located within the boundaries of Kouchibouguac National Park. Its territory also includes the LSDs of Saint-Ignace, Bretagneville, Pont-du-Milieu and the village of Saint-Louis-de-Kent.

For the ecological, tourism and recreational, and economic characteristics of the territory, please see Tables 2, 3, 4a, 4b, and 4c, Appendix 1.

State of the region's environment

For an understanding of the state of the environment in this group's territory, please refer to Table 5, Appendix 1.

It should be noted that most of the natural features of particular interest in this territory are separately identified for each Community-based Coastal Management Area, for they are unique to that specific area and are not identified in the attached tables.

Natural features of particular interest

- The piping plover nests on the region's beaches.
- The entire shoreline is very sensitive to erosion due to its soil type.

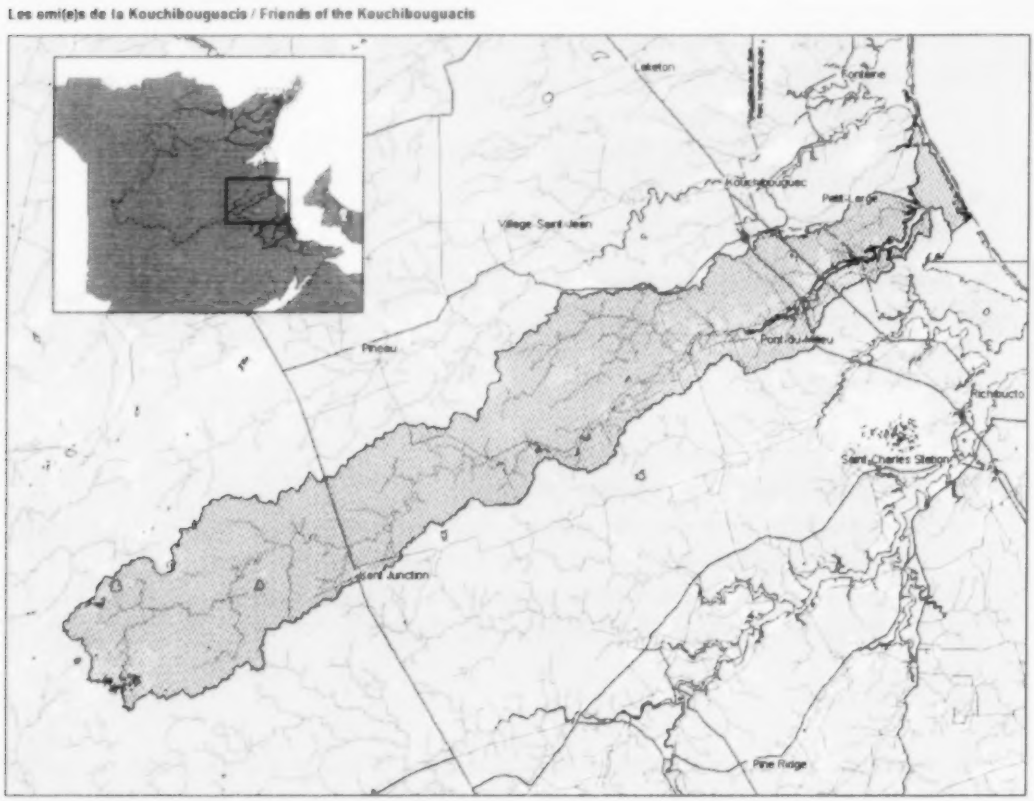


Figure 11: Territory covered by the Friends of the Kouchibouguacis group

3.3.2 Richibucto River Association

In existence since 1995, this is a charitable not-for- profit organization.

Head office: 204 Place Cartier Mall, Richibucto, NB

Postal address: 3 River street, Rexton NB E4W 2C9

E-mail address: rrassoc@nbnet.nb.ca

Web site: n/a

Telephone: (506) 523-8884 Fax: (506) 523-8885

Contact person: Gerald Beck

Philosophy of the organization

Vision: The vision is to restore the Richibucto River system to its former glory and to maintain the quality of life it provides for its communities.

Mission: The RRA's Primary Mission is to ensure that all members of the community become aware that the only way to achieve sustainable use and development is to become responsible users. Sustainable development can only be achieved by increasing our knowledge and sensitivity of the ecosystem, and by engaging in appropriate action to restore, protect and enhance the aquatic habitat.

Mandate: The RRA is made up of a group of citizens whose main objective is the preservation and improvement of environmental quality of the Richibucto watershed.

Governance xtructure

This organization functions with an executive committee, a permanent committee (working group) and a technical committee made up of resource people. The executive committee meets on a monthly basis, and the working group and technical committee meet twice a year. The executive committee is made up of local citizens. The working group and technical committee are made up of various stakeholders representing environmental, industrial, social and academic sectors as well as First Nations and governments.

Its partners

- Community groups
- Government agencies
- Industry

- Municipalities, LSD's
- Environmental groups
- First Nations
- Academia
- Local citizens

Its action plan

- Collect data to evaluate and re-open closed shellfish sectors
- Reduce the levels of faecal coliform in closed shellfish sectors to acceptable levels
- Protect salmon and trout habitat from negative impacts and restore damaged habitats
- Improve the management of the striped bass population in order to have a sustainable sport fishery
- Make available to the public all existing and future information on the environment of the Richibucto region
- Encourage youths to develop expertise in environmental sciences
- Develop a monitoring system that will help residents communicate their environmental concerns rapidly and efficiently.
- Protect shellfish habitat in closed zones and ensure that harvesting activities don't harm the conservation of the resource
- Enhance trout and salmon stock conditions and promote the value of such stocks

Projects and activities undertaken to date (March 2003)

- Beach clean-up – entire drainage basin
- Sanitary shoreline survey
- Trout stocking
- Vibert boxes installation (sediment)
- Instream structures
- Beaver dam management
- By-catch monitoring
- Tree planting
- Stock assessment
- Environmental farm survey
- Broodstock collection
- Fencing on farms
- Salmon counting fence
- Canoe reconnaissance
- Water sampling
- River bank restoration & stabilization
- Alternate watering sources/ cattleDitch & culvert survey
- Septic conversion program

- Cross-country ski trail
- Action plan development
- Depuration clam fishery data collection Clam management plan development
- Clam flat inventoryAir reconnaissance
- Environmental workshops,field trips, fundraisers
- Green scholarships
- Satellite rearing tank
- Communications/Press releases Water classification
- Water quality surveys
- Application of the environmental farm plan

*For a list of awareness tools used by the group in its various projects and activities, please refer to Table 1, Appendix 1.***Future projects**

- Up-date of action plan
- Integrated watershed management plan to include all levels of government

Group's territory

The Big Cove and Indian Island First Nations are within the limits of this group's territory. It also includes the towns of Richibucto and Rexton and a number of smaller localities (such as Adamsville, Bass River, Beersville, Bedoc, Cails Mill, Cap Lumière, Claireville, Coal Branch, East Branch, Fords Mill, Ford bank, Grande Aldouane, Grangeville, Galloway, Harcourt, Jailletville, Jardineville, Kent lake, Molus River, Mundleville, Normandie, Peter Mills, Petite Aldouane, Pine ridge, Richibucto Village, Smiths Corner, St-Charles, St-Nortbert, South Branch, Targettville, Upper Rexton, and West Branch. They are areas which are populated by francophones, anglophones and to a lesser extent Aboriginal people that have traditionally shared a wide array of natural resources provided by what is generally referred to as the Richibucto watershed.

This watershed is the second largest coastal plain watershed in south-eastern New Brunswick. The general shape of the drainage basin is rectangular. It covers 1400 km^2 and the average elevation is 45.5m above mean sea level (Montreal Engineering Company, 1969). The shallow bay is fed mostly by three rivers: The main Richibucto River, the St-Charles River and the St-Nicholas River and other smaller tributaries (Bass River, Molus River, and Coal Branch) also feed the harbor. Their territory includes Richibucto harbour, Indian Island and most of the barrier beach system; however, a part of the territory, the section along the north-west harbour, is located within the limits of the Kouchibouguac National Park.

For the ecological, tourism and recreational, and economic characteristics of the territory, please refer to Tables 2, 3, 4a, 4b, and 4c, Appendix 1.

State of the region's of the environment

For an understanding of the state of the environment in this group's territory, please refer to Table 5, Appendix 1.

Is should be noted that most of the natural features of particular interest in this territory are separately identified for each Community-based Coastal Management Area for they are unique to that specific area and are not identified in the attached tables.

Natural features of particular interest

Striped bass, soft-shell clam beds and Atlantic salmon are all considered as species of particular interest for the region.

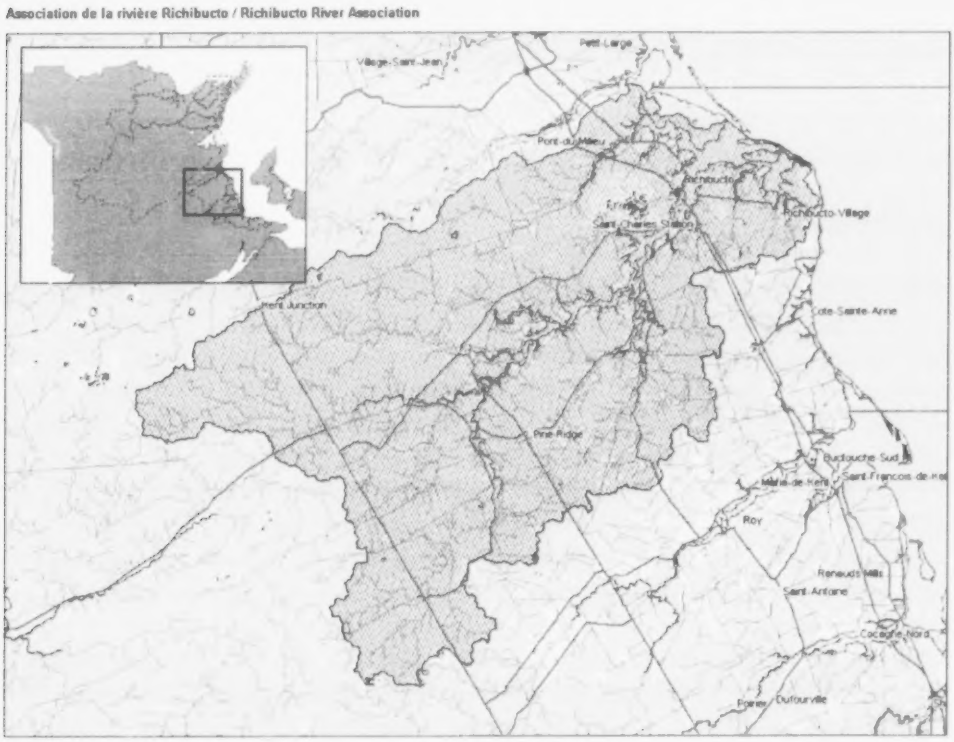


Figure 12: Territory covered by the Richibucto River Association

3.3.3 Bouctouche Watersheds Adaptation Committee

This not-for-profit organization, which had been in existence since 1999, was an ad hoc committee in transition. It was disbanded in December 2002.

Head office and postal address:
26 Evangeline Street, Bouctouche, NB E4S 1N5

E-mail address: fermicha@nbnet.nb.ca

Web site: none

Telephone: (506) 743-1495 Fax: (506) 743-1498

Contact persons: Benoît Michaud, Interim President
Rachel Colette, Administration Contact
Géraldine Arseneault, Committee Member

Philosophy of the organization

Vision: Create a management mechanism for a multi-watershed approach which will become a sustainable development model for the Kent region.

Mandate: Develop a framework for:

- Operating structure options
- Proposing a regional marketing plan
- Identifying special projects

Values:

- Ensure cooperation between the various stakeholders in the region
- Gain the support of the various neighbouring communities

Governance structure

This organization operates with a board of directors and a technical committee. Early on in the process, they met every month. Before their dissolution, they met as required. The technical committee met three or four times a year. The group also has two sub-committees: organization and marketing—which also met three or four times a year. The board members, about twelve in number, represented the environmental, industrial, social and academic sectors, and consulted with the region's First Nations.

Its partners

Its partners included representatives from the following groups:

- Community groups

- Government agencies
- Industry
- Municipalities, LSDs
- Environmental groups
- First Nations
- Academia

Its action plan

- Develop a new coordination structure for Bouctouche
- Reinforce the coalition with the other neighbouring watersheds
- Support initiatives of special interest

Projects and activities undertaken until their dissolution

- Classification of the Bouctouche and Cocagne River waters in partnership with the Kent Watershed Coalition
- Watershed conference
- Regional marketing plan
- Formation of a technical sub-committee on the environment
- Drawing up a list of organizational options
- Making the transition to a community planning process for the Bouctouche and Cocagne watersheds

For a list of the awareness tools used by the group in its various projects and activities, please refer to Table 1, Appendix 1.

Future projects

Support certain initiatives such as regional marketing, the "eco-rating" certification system, land use and the Water Classification Program.

Group's territory

The group's territory covers the entire Bouctouche River watershed. It includes the communities of Bouctouche, Saint-Maurice, Saint-Fabien, Sainte-Marie, Saint-Lazare, Bon-Secours, Village-des-Léger, Saint-Paul, Légerville, Village-des-Cormier, Pellerin, Coates Mills, Saint-Joseph, McKees Mills, and St. Thomas. Their saltwater boundary has yet to be identified.

For the ecological, tourism and recreational, and economic characteristics of the territory, please see Tables 2, 3, 4a, 4b, and 4c, Appendix 1.

State of the region's environment

For an understanding of the state of the environment in this group's territory, please refer to Table 5, Appendix 1.

It should be noted that most of the natural features of particular interest in this territory are separately identified for each Community-based Coastal Management Area, for they are unique to that specific area and are not identified in the attached tables.

Natural features of particular interest

- The piping plover nests on the region's beaches
- The region contains archaeological sites

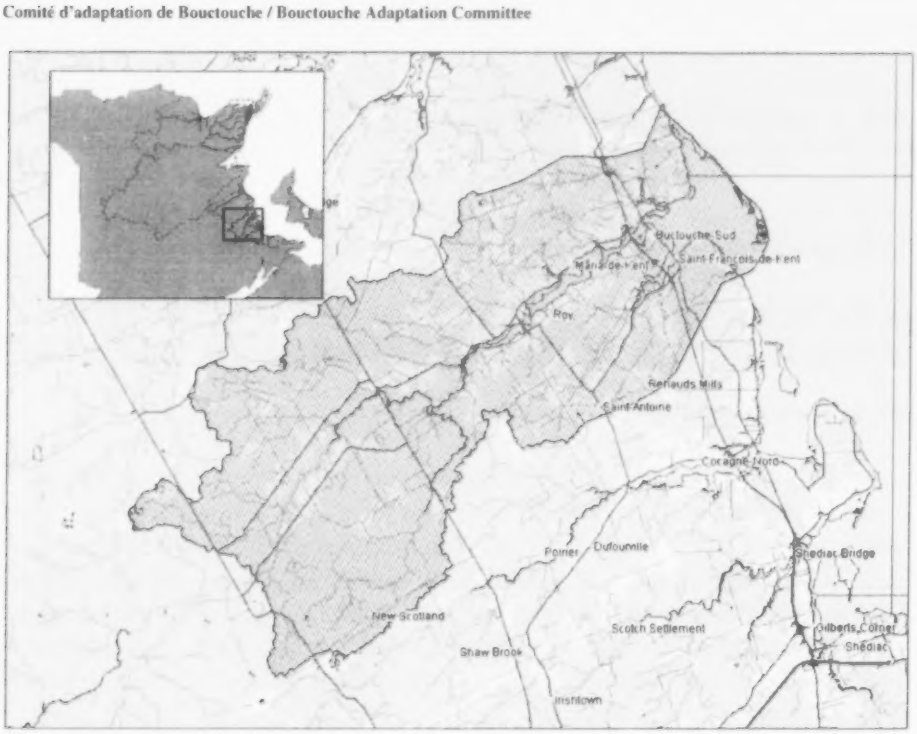


Figure 13: Territory covered by the Bouctouche Watersheds Adaptation Committee

3.3.4 Pays de Cocagne Sustainable Development Group

This not-for-profit organization has been in existence since 2000.

Head office: 176 Cormier Cross Road, Cocagne, NB E4R 2S5
Postal address: 66 Lover's Lane, Cocagne, NB E4R 2S5

E-mail address: gddpc@nb.aibn.com

Web site: none

Telephone: (506) 576-8247 Fax: (506) 576-7480

Contact person: Jocelyne Gauvin, Coordinator

Philosophy of the organization

Vision: A watershed developed in a holistic and sustainable manner, where all citizens are involved and enjoy quality of life.

Mission: Ensure that the watershed is developed in a sustainable and holistic way; understand and assume our role within larger ecological units.

Mandate: Provide opportunities and set up mechanisms by which the Cocagne watershed population can evolve in keeping with sustainable and viable development principles.

Governance structure

This organization operates with a management committee made up of representatives from the environmental, industrial, social and academic sectors. They are asked to have regard for the interests of the group. The committee meets every month. It also has various other committees which meet as required. Its philosophy was developed with various stakeholders from the environmental, industrial, social, academic and government sectors. This organization also represents the various age groups and communities in the region. Its statutes and regulations are presently being drafted. The group holds an annual general meeting to which members of the executive committee, current members and the general public are invited.

Its partners

Its partners include representatives from the following groups:

- Community groups
- Government agencies
- Industry
- Municipalities, LSDs

- Environmental groups
- Academia

Its action plan

Its action plan has been drawn up to address the following goals and objectives:

- Ensure the viability (ongoing existence) of the Pays de Cocagne Sustainable Development Group (PCSDG)
- Develop an integrated management plan for the Cocagne River watershed (Pays de Cocagne)
- Improve water quality in the Pays de Cocagne region
- Act as a liaison agent and focal point in the community (assume a watchdog role – like the former Cocagne and Bouctouche Sustainable Development Group)
- Set up and catalyze opportunities and mechanisms to ensure holistic sustainability (environmental, social, cultural and economic) for the Pays de Cocagne watershed
- Encourage and foster the development of community spirit: pride, responsibility, respect, etc.
- Make the PCSDG financially self-sufficient
- Identify the position and role of the Pays de Cocagne in a larger context—such as Kent County and the Gulf of St. Lawrence
- Determine the state of the drinking water and participate actively in developing and implementing drinking water, wastewater and sewer systems in the Pays de Cocagne region
- Encourage the establishment of diverse biota and habitats in both salt and fresh water: with a special focus on oysters as "key" species in saltwater, and on fish, mainly trout and salmon, in freshwater
- Improve understanding and control of sedimentation and eutrophication processes in our waters
- Safeguard **without fail** all marshes and, to the extent possible, all coastal landscapes
- Help citizens gain access to activities related to the Pays de Cocagne region's natural resources such as beaches, forests, coastlines, water, hunting and fishing grounds and the beauty of the natural environment
- Keep an open mind and encourage all aspects of local culture and heritage (in fields such as agriculture, fishing and forestry; collecting traditional knowledge from seniors; music, art, literature, sports, etc., francophone, anglophone and aboriginal cultures)
- Enable and help maintain a healthy and sustainable economy based on our watershed (agriculture, forestry, fishing, tourism, services)
- Share our experiences with other groups
- Be responsible for promoting holistic sustainability on various levels—local, regional, national and international

Projects and activities undertaken to date (March 2003)

- Participation in the Water Classification Program together with the Kent Watershed Coalition
- Recruitment of volunteers
- Participation in the "Beach Sweep" program (3 years +)
- Production of a newsletter called "Watershed Watch"
- Executive committee meetings on a monthly basis
- Planning and holding of annual general meetings
- Holding drawing contests in elementary schools in the context of Heritage Week
- Development of a vision for the group
- Involvement in the Southern Gulf of St. Lawrence Coalition on Sustainability as a member of the AGM organizing committee
- Development of partnerships with various organizations and individuals
- Inventory of methods used to discharge waste from boats in the 2 Cocagne Bay marinas
- Program to raise awareness of the environment and of sustainable development intended for the youth and leaders of the "Youth Community Action"
- Drafting a bibliography for the Cocagne watershed's resources
- Preparing an inventory of reports and pamphlets available at the PCSDG's offices
- Cataloguing articles from *L'Étoile* newspaper on the Cocagne watershed's communities
- Preparation of a list of stakeholders and friends of the PCSDG
- Preparation of the provisional report on water classification for the Coalition des bassins versants de Kent-sud
- Formation of a partnership with CJSE Radio to prepare articles on the environment and sustainable development
- Formation of a partnership with the Canadian Wildlife Service to take an inventory of the region's salt marsh birds
- Join various committees such as Cocagne's pure water committee, the Chamber of Commerce, the advisory committee to study various drinking water and sewer systems for Cocagne, the Cocagne LSD's rural planning committee, and the New Brunswick Environmental Network
- Establish a program of monthly talks
- Participation in various workshops and meetings
- Participation in the Cocagne LSD's drinking water inspection program
- In partnership with the Southern Gulf of St. Lawrence Coalition on Sustainability, participation in the creation of a database of organizations operating in the territory
- Development of an action plan based on the provisional water classification report in partnership with the Kent Watershed Coalition
- Preparation of an inventory of the state of environmental knowledge in the South Kent watersheds, in partnership with the Kent Watershed Coalition
- Development of a coastal stewardship program together with Cocagne Bay's marinas

For a list of the awareness tools used by the group in its various projects and activities, please refer to Table 1, Appendix 1.

Future projects

- Monitoring of watershed water quality
- Restoration and maintenance of water quality
- Restoration and maintenance of the watershed's state of health
- Drafting of a development plan and a rural plan
- Development of an integrated management plan for the watershed
- Gathering of traditional knowledge
- Responding to requests from citizens
- Studying and protecting marshes and other coastal features
- Identifying and promoting sound sustainable management practices

Group's territory

The group's territory includes all watercourses in the Cocagne Bay watershed. It includes the communities of Cocagne, Grande-Digue, Notre-Dame, and Grand-St-Antoine. The marine boundaries of the territory have yet to be determined.

For the ecological, tourism and recreational, and economic characteristics of the territory, please see Tables 2, 3, 4a, 4b, and 4c, Appendix 1.

State of the region's environment

For an understanding of the state of the environment in this group's territory, please refer to Table 5, Appendix 1.

It should be noted that most of the natural features of particular interest in this territory are separately identified for each Community-based Coastal Management Area, for they are unique to that specific area and are not identified in the attached tables.

Natural features of particular interest

Cocagne Island is a site of particular interest, with its great diversity of plant life and its great blue heron nesting sites. This group's territory also contains archeological sites, fossils, and various species of birds and salt-marsh butterflies. In spring, the Brent goose visits this territory, and in winter golden-eye and eider ducks can be found. Cocagne Bay is also home to a population of striped bass.

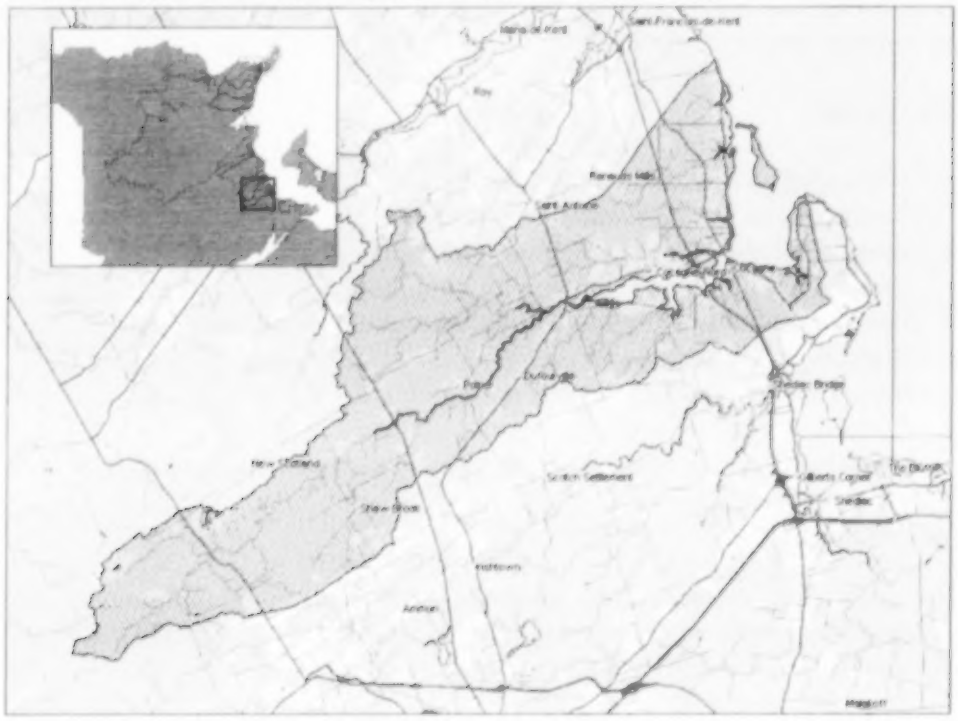


Figure 14: Territory covered by the Pays de Cocagne Sustainable Development group

3.3.5 Kent Watershed Coalition

This not-for-profit organization has been in existence since 2000.

Head office and postal addresses:
176 Cormier Cross Rd., Cocagne, NB
66 Lover's Lane, Cocagne, NB E4R 2J5

E-mail address: gddpc@nb.aibn.com

Web site: none

Kent Watershed Coalition
Coalition des bassins versants de Kent

Telephone: (506) 576-8247 Fax: (506) 576-7480

Contact person: Jocelyne Gauvin, Coordinator

Philosophy of the organization

When the information for this document was compiled, its philosophy was still being developed.

Governance structure

This organization operates with a management committee which meets as required. The committee members are individuals from the Pays de Cocagne Sustainable Development Group and the South Eastern Anglers Association. In the first year, the Bouctouche Bay ecotourism project was also represented on the committee. This coalition was created to bring together the various groups with respect to the provincial Water Classification Program. Its statutes and regulations are being developed, and the group does not hold an annual general meeting. To date, its financial management and work have been shared with the Southeastern Anglers Association and the Pays de Cocagne Sustainable Development Group.

Its partners

Its partners include representatives from the following groups:

- Community groups
- Government agencies
- Industry
- Municipalities, LSDs
- Environmental groups
- First Nations
- Academia
- Any interested individuals

Its action plan

The group's action plan is being developed.

Projects and activities undertaken to date (March 2003)

- Classification of watercourses in the Chockpish, Black, Bouctouche, Little Bouctouche and Cocagne watersheds under the New Brunswick Water Classification Program (2000-2002).
- Inventory of local knowledge on the resources in the South Kent watersheds
- Development of a partnership with the Pays de Cocagne Sustainable Development Group
- Preparation of an action plan resulting from the provisional report on water classification in the South Kent watersheds

For a list of the awareness tools used by the group in its various projects and activities, please refer to Table 1, Appendix 1.

Future projects

The Coalition's future projects are to continue to work on the following matters relating to the various watersheds in their territory:

- Continue with water classification for the various watersheds in the territory
- Develop an information/communication program
- Awareness and community involvement program
- Create a database for each watershed
- Manage a system for the collection and updating of data relating specifically to water quality in the watersheds
- Continue with the inventory of pollution sources for each watershed and list the factors in tabular form to identify the impact on environmental quality

Group's territory

The group's territory includes the communities in the Chockpish, Black, Bouctouche, Little Bouctouche and Cocagne watersheds. The Bouctouche River flows through the municipalities of Légerville, St-Paul, Village-des-Cormier, Val-Richard, McLean Settlement, St-Cyrille, Ste-Marie-de-Kent, St-Joseph-de-Kent, Marie-de-Kent and Boisjoli, and finally through the Town of Bouctouche where it has its estuary. It has more than 10 tributaries, namely: Millers, Norman Bridge, Rushcove, Trout, McLean, Johnson, Yanke, Richard, and Albert brooks and Noel and Mill creeks. The Little Bouctouche River flows into the Bouctouche estuary and includes the municipality of St-Antoine and the community of McKees Mills, to name a few. Black River is a small tributary of Bouctouche Bay. The Chockpish River watershed includes the community of Ste-Anne-de-Kent. The source of the Cocagne River is in the Gallagher Ridge region, and it then runs through Shaw Brook, Poirier, LeBlanc, Notre-Dame and Cocagne. Its main tributaries are the Northwest Branch of the Cocagne River and Shaw, Butler, Murray and

Meadow brooks. *(Poirier and Gauvin, Rapport de classification provisoire des bassins versants : Chockpish, Bouctouche, Black, Little Bouctouche et Cocagne, 2002).*

For the ecological, tourism and recreational, and economic characteristics of the territory, please see Tables 2, 3, 4a, 4b, and 4c, Appendix 1.

State of the region's environment

For an understanding of the state of the environment in this group's territory, please refer to Table 5, Appendix 1.

It should be noted that most of the natural features of particular interest in this territory are separately identified for each Community-based Coastal Management Area, for they are unique to that specific area and are not identified in the attached tables.

Natural features of particular interest

Since this group covers the same territory as the Pays de Cocagne Sustainable Development Group and the Bouctouche Watersheds Adaptation Committee, the features of particular interest are the same as those mentioned for those groups.

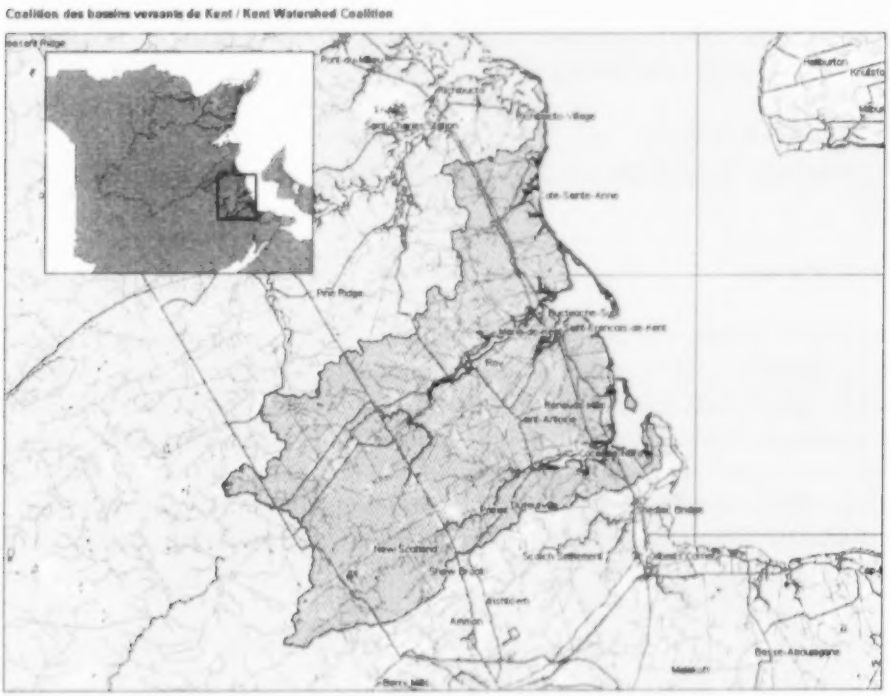


Figure 15: Territory covered by the Kent Watershed Coalition

3.3.6 Shediac Bay Watershed Association

This not for profit organization has been in existence since 2000.

Head office and postal address:
164 Pleasant Street, suite A, Shediac NB

E-mail address: sbwa@nbnet.nb.ca

Internet address: www.sbwa-abvbs.net

Telephone: (506) 533-8880 Fax: (506) 533-7880

Contact person: Nadine Gauvin

Philosophy of the organization

Vision: a community working together to foster a healthy ecosystem that will sustain the quality and quantity of water for future generations.

Mission: The Shediac Bay Watershed Association will accomplish its vision through education and community stewardship.

Mandate: no actual statement –
Just to conserve and protect the water which flows into Shediac Bay through public participation.

Governance structure

This organization functions with an administrative council, an executive committee, permanent committees and a technical committee made up of resource people. The administrative council and the committees meet on a monthly basis, and the executive committee meets as needed. The council is made up of 14 directors. Most are retired citizens that live in the various communities of the region and value the watershed's water quality. They function with statutes and regulations that they developed by following examples from other groups. They have an annual general meeting and the general public is invited to attend.

Its partners

- Community groups
- Government agencies
- Industry
- Municipalities and LSD's
- Other: regional planning commission

Its action plan

Its action plan is based on the following priorities:

- Progress significantly in order to be recognized as being the bay with the best water quality.
- Become self-sufficient; capable of ensuring a permanent position for the association
- Concentrate on membership recruitment and offering services to members
- Make the association more visible to the local population
- Be recognized as being leaders in resolving watershed issues and concerns

Projects or activities undertaken up to date (March 2003)

- Water classification program
- Stream restoration
- Cattle fencing
- Oyster habitat study
- Tree planting
- Public awareness and education by hosting open houses, public information sessions and school presentations
- Shoreline sanitary surveys
- Stream health surveys
- Macro-invertebrate sampling
- Flora and fauna surveys
- Bird surveys
- Beach sweep program

To see a list of the awareness tools used by the group in its various projects and activities, refer to Table 1, Appendix 1..

Future projects

- Develop engineered wetlands to handle milk house waste of nearby farm
- Public tours of the flora and fauna of Shediac Island
- Stream restoration
- Provincial septic systems programs
- Shellfish restoration project in Shediac Bay

Group's territory

Territory covered by the SBWA includes: the municipality of Shediac; the watershed boundary stretches north to Grande Digue, east to Cap Bimet, south to Scoudouc, and west to Lutes Mountain. The waterways include all of the streams that connect with the

the Shediac River and Scoudouc River which both flow into Shediac Bay – The marine boundary is shown in fig. 16.

For the ecological, tourism and recreational, and economic characteristics of the territory, please see Tables 2, 3, 4a, 4b, and 4c, Appendix 1.

State of the region's environment

For an understanding of the state of the environment in this group's territory, please refer to Table 5, Appendix 1.

It should be noted that most of the natural features of particular interest in this territory are separately identified for each Community-based Coastal Management Area, for they are unique to that specific area and are not identified in the attached tables.

Natural features of particular interest
This region contains archaeological sites.

It is important to note that this group's knowledge of the area's issues of concern are limited because they have not yet undertaken any studies to identify them. Therefore, information on sensitive or unique habitats, species at risk or of particular interest is not available.

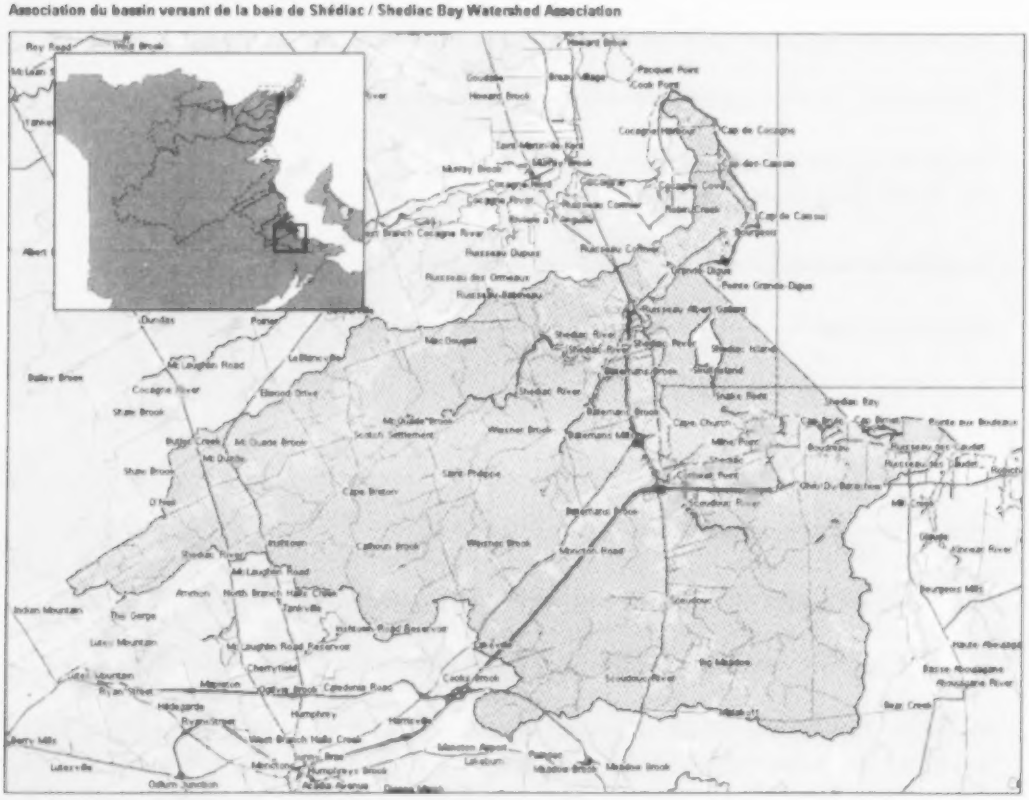


Figure 16: Territory covered by the Shediac Bay Watershed Association

3.3.7 Sénateurs et Sénatrices de l'environnement de Cap-Pelé Inc.

This not-for-profit organization has been in existence since 1997.

Head office and postal address:
391 Robichaud Street, Cap-Pelé, NB E4N 1Y7

E-mail address: none

Web site: none

Telephone: (506) 577-4503

Contact person: Omer Brun, President

Philosophy of the organization

Vision: Make Cap-Pelé a viable and sustainable community for future generations.

Mission: Inform, educate and raise awareness about the environment through action.

Mandate: Develop a social relationship with the various organizations in Cap-Pelé in order to foster sustainable development.

Values: A community with a healthy and secure quality of life and greater solidarity.

Governance structure

This organization operates with an executive committee that meets as required. The committee members are individuals from the environmental and industrial sectors. It has no statutes and regulations and does not hold an annual general meeting. However, it organizes meetings to report on the status of relations with social groups. Decisions are made based on their importance to the region's environment.

Its partners

Its partners include representatives from the following groups:

- Community groups
- Industry
- Municipalities, LSDs
- Academia

Its action plan

The main objectives of the group's action plan are to inform and raise the awareness of the community and general public.

Projects and activities undertaken to date (March 2003)

- Informing citizens, elementary and high school students, the municipality and visitors about the status of Cap-Pelé's environment and the projects undertaken
- Stream clean-up
- Construction of a web site with the cooperation of the Université de Moncton
- Beach clean-up
- Informing youth in the classroom about stream protection and the importance of planting trees along watercourses
- Development of a project on water quality

For a list of the awareness tools used by the group in its various projects and activities, please refer to Table 1, Appendix 1.

Future projects

Work on water quality with the community of Cap-Pelé, the rural community of Beaubassin-East and the Beaubassin Planning Commission

Group's territory

The group's territory is greater Cap-Pelé. This includes the village and the rural community of Beaubassin-est, the Aboujagane River, the Little Kouchibouguac River, the Tédiche River and Friel Brook. The group has not identified its marine territory.

For the ecological, tourism and recreational, and economic characteristics of the territory, please see Tables 2, 3, 4a, 4b, and 4c, Appendix 1.

State of the region's environment

For an understanding of the state of the environment in this group's territory, please refer to Table 5, Appendix 1.

It should be noted that most of the natural features of particular interest in this territory are separately identified for each Community-based Coastal Management Area, for they are unique to that specific area and are not identified in the attached tables.

Natural features of particular interest

The Tédiche and Friel brooks, as well as a good number of the other brooks and rivers, are frequented by trout. Two species of particular interest would be the speckled trout and the great blue heron.

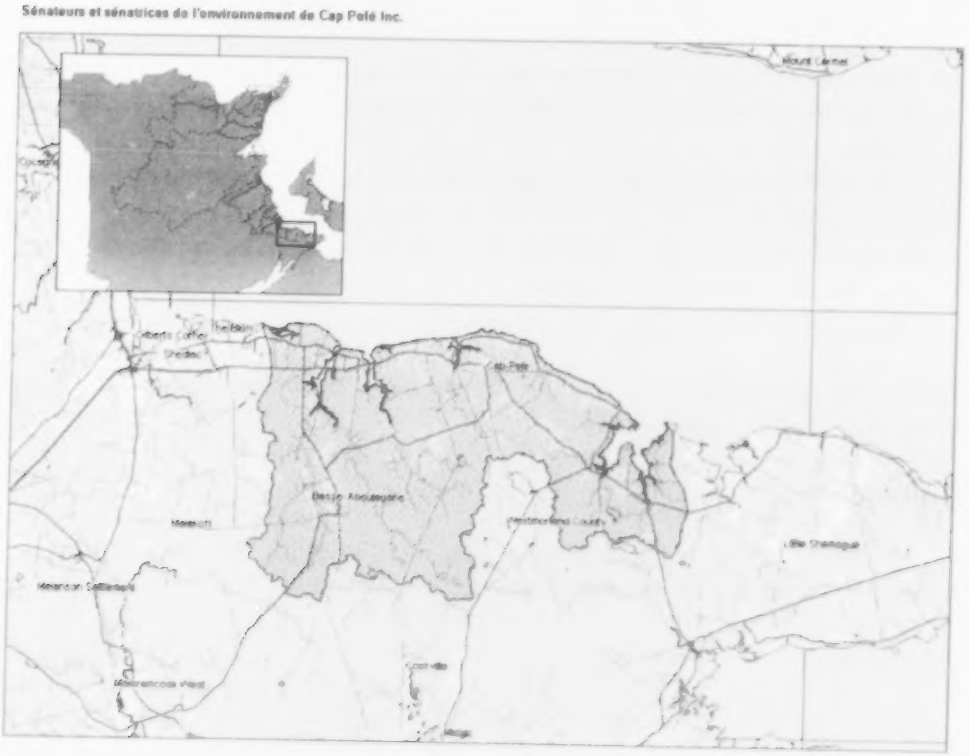


Figure 17: Territory covered by the group Sénateurs et sénatrices de l'environnement de Cap-Pelé

3.3.8 Summary of Attributes, Activities and Issues of Concern Within the Northumberland Strait Coastal Management Area

Ecological characteristics (See Table 2, Appendix 1)

The significant habitats for certain marine species found in this area are worthy of note. The majority of these habitats have not been emphasized by the CCMA groups, and therefore do not appear in Table 2. However, they are important and need to be mentioned as being among the region's ecological characteristics:

- Atlantic herring spawning ground in Richibucto
- Altantic herring spawning ground in Cap-Pelé
- Atlantic herring spawning ground in Murray Beach
- White hake spawning ground in Baie Verte
- Large-sized American lobster concentration in the Cape Tormentine area
- American oyster spat in Bouctouche Bay
- Sea scallop high concentration in Cape Tormentine

(Therrien et al. 2000)

The region is characterized by ecological features such as sand dunes, sandy beaches and salt marshes. There are natural bogs scattered throughout the territory, as well as numerous ecological interpretative trails and birdwatching sites. There is a wintering site for striped bass in the Richibouctou area which is one of the region's interesting features. Bouctouche Bay has one of the main beds and spat collection sites for American oyster. (Therrien et al. 2000). The Bouctouche and Richibucto regions are favoured with quahog beds, and Atlantic salmon spawn in several of the rivers that flow into the strait. Among the species at risk under New Brunswick's *Endangered Species Act*, the piping plover nests sporadically on Kouchibouguac's beaches all the way up to Cape Jourimain (S.Dietz, pers. comm.). Cocagne Island has a variety of plant species, and heron rookeries are commonly found there.

Tourism and recreational characteristics (see Table 3, Appendix 1)

The main tourism and recreational characteristics found throughout this territory are campgrounds and snowmobile, cycling and hiking trails. The New Brunswick Trail runs through all of the regions except Cap-Pelé. Kouchibouguac National Park and La Dune de Bouctouche Eco-Centre are two major tourism attractions that focus on the region's ecological value. The Pays de la Sagouine, in the Bouctouche region, celebrates the region's culture. Six of the seven territories offer seagoing excursions.

Economic characteristics (See Tables 4A, 4B, 4C, Appendix 1)

Coastal fishing is very important in this sector, and mollusc aquaculture is expanding. There are many processing plants all along the coast, approximately thirty in the Cap-Pelé region alone. There are about a dozen fishing ports along the coast. Agriculture is a

fairly major economic activity, the primary produce being berries, apples and various vegetables. In the Bouctouche region, grapes are grown for wine-making. There are a number of livestock farms and a dairy farm in the Shediac region. Horses, bison and poultry are also raised in the Kent region. Private woodlots and crown lands are logged in all parts of the territory. There are Christmas tree plantations in each of the regions.

Main issues of concern for the Northumberland Strait (see Table 5, Appendix 1)

Please note that the information in Table 5 is based on the knowledge of the various watershed groups' coordinators and / or directors. It is possible that other issues of concern exist for the region; however, they had not been identified by these groups when the information was collected.

The main issues of concern in the ***Northumberland Strait*** region are:

- aquatic zones contaminated by bacteria
- dunes, islands or barrier beaches threatened by human activities
- contamination from inadequate or non-existent septic systems
- contamination from wastewater run-off
- erosion caused by forestry activities or stream crossings
- contamination from anaerobic decomposition
- the presence of illegal dumpsites and old dumpsites
- contamination from marine port activities
- contamination from effluents of fish plants

These issues or areas of concern were identified by more than 50% of the groups in the region.

Summary of provincial water classification program in this coastal management area

The Kouchibouguacis and Shediac watersheds are in their second year of the Water Classification Program, while the Richibucto watershed is in its first year. The Chockpish, Black, Bouctouche, Little Bouctouche and Cocagne watersheds have completed their second provisional year of water classification and their first year of action plans. When the information was gathered, the Kouchibouguac watershed and a number of small watercourses in the southeast of the province were not included in this program. It should be noted that the Kent Watershed Coalition was formed for the purpose of working together and classifying the various watersheds in the South Kent region. To carry out this project, they have worked in partnership with the Pays de Cocagne Sustainable Development Group, the Association des pêcheurs récréatifs du sud-est, and the Bouctouche Watersheds Adaptation Committee.

For further information on the activities undertaken in this area, please see the section describing each group's projects.

3.4 Summary of the Main Issues of Concern for New Brunswick's Eastern Sector

Three of DFO's primary habitat related issues of concern for the Gulf Region are ***invasive aquatic species***, ***marine oil and gas exploration*** and the ***eutrophication of coastal zones*** due primarily to fish plant effluents and untreated waste water. Many members of community organizations have expressed the same concerns on several occasions, for example, in a survey that was distributed with the Oceans Strategy when it was launched in 2002 and during Gulf Research Network meetings that were organized by the Gulf Region Oceans and Science Branch.

These first two issues, invasive species and marine oil and gas exploration, were not brought up by the groups that answered the questionnaire as being an element of great concern for their regions. Invasive species were noted by 2 groups while none mentioned oil and gas as an area of concern. This is probably due to the fact that there aren't any oil and gas activities going on in NB's eastern sector and the problem of invasive species is relatively new to the area. However, the problem of ***eutrophication due to fish plant effluents and untreated wastewater*** is one that has been noted in all three coastal management areas of Eastern New-Brunswick. ***Closed aquatic zones due to bacterial contamination*** were also identified as a primary issue of concern. Many activities have been identified as the source of this problem such as contamination from municipal wastewater run-offs and inadequate or non-existent septic systems. Another issue of concern for most Community-based Coastal Management Areas was the ***vulnerability of coastal ecosystems.*** Many dunes, islands, and barrier beaches are threatened by human activities. ***Soil erosion caused by forestry and other activities*** along the shores and river banks and ***the presence of illegal dumpsites*** are issues of concern that persist throughout the eastern sector of the province.

Most of these issues are encountered by the staff of DFO's Eastern New-Brunswick area office but there are other issues of concern that are not mentioned above such as accidental by-catches and user conflicts. These may not have been brought forth by the various groups but are problems that tend to persist throughout the region.

For more information on the issues of concern for each region, please refer to Table 5, Appendix 1.

4. Analysis of the Different Governance Structures Used in the Various Community-based Coastal Management Areas

Various governance structures are used by the sixteen groups that received a questionnaire.

Governance structure

- Fourteen of the sixteen groups are managed by a board of directors.
- Six groups have a board of twelve to fifteen people, three have a board of seven to ten people and three have a board of over twenty-five people.
- One group operates with an executive committee of five people.
- One group operates with a president and one employee (coordinator). Their board of directors was dissolved.

Frequency of board of directors' meetings

- Seven groups hold board of directors' meetings ten or twelve times a year, two groups meet three or four times a year, and five groups meet as required.

Composition of board of directors

- Three groups select the members of their board of directors to represent the various localities in their territory.
- Six groups have a board of directors made up of representatives from all sectors of activity.
- Five groups have a board of directors whose members come from a variety of sectors, but who do not represent all sectors in the territory.

Technical committee

- Eight out of sixteen groups have a technical committee.
- Six groups have their technical committee meet as required, one group has it meet three or four times a year, and one group twice a year.

Various committees

- Eight out of sixteen groups operate with various committees.
- Three out of these eight groups have their committees meet three or four times a year, three others have them meet as required, and the remaining two have their committees meet every month.

Group philosophies

- Six of the groups have developed all the components of a philosophy, that is, a vision, a mission, a mandate and values.
- Ten out of sixteen groups have formulated a vision, thirteen out of sixteen have a mission, ten out of sixteen have formulated a mandate, and six out of sixteen have stated their values.

Statutes and regulations

- Seven out of sixteen groups operate with articles of incorporation and by-laws, one group has begun the process of developing its statutes and regulations, and one group plans to develop some in the near future.

An example of statutes and regulations is in Appendix 3.

5. Integrated Management : Where We Are Now

The Policy and Operational Framework for Integrated Management of Estuarine, Coastal and Marine Environments in Canada, which is part of Canada's Oceans Strategy, is the document that was used to help determine the progression of each group toward the integrated management of its territory. This document describes the integrated management planning process, which consists of the following six stages:

- Define and assess the management area
- Engage affected interests
- Develop the integrated management plan
- Endorsement of plan by decision-making authorities
- Implement the integrated management plan
- Monitor, evaluate, report and revise integrated management plan

In the questionnaire, each stage was identified with relevant activities in order to provide a better understanding of the stage's objectives. Each group was asked to identify the activities they had accomplished or were presently undertaking in each stage. This helped establish the progression of each group toward the integrated management of their Community-based Coastal Management Area.

When meetings were held with the groups to verify the accuracy of the answers provided on the questionnaire, it was apparent that the participants did not all have the same concept of what constituted an integrated management plan. Some viewed the provincial Water Classification Program as being an integrated management plan. Although that program's process contains steps that are similar to those in the IM process under the Oceans Strategy and offers a good start in setting up community groups, it limits itself to water classification and does not satisfy all the requirements of an integrated plan for the management of all human activities in the area. Accordingly, it should be pointed out that the summary in this chapter is based on the integrated management planning process as set forth in the Policy and Operational Framework that accompanies Canada's Oceans Strategy.

Integrated management

The objective of integrated management of estuarine, coastal and marine environments is to achieve the sustainable development of the oceans and their natural resources. It proposes a method for the management of human activities so as to achieve a state of balance between the social and economic sectors, without affecting the natural integrity of the ecosystem. It offers a cooperative approach which will make it possible for people to become accountable and take part in decision-making involving their region. The guiding principles of this management method include: management by ecosystem, sustainable development, a precautionary approach, conservation, shared responsibilities, flexibility and inclusiveness (DFO, 2002).

Management bodies

The policy framework proposes the creation of a management body constituted of governmental and non-governmental representatives having an interest in the various local sectors of activity. It notes the importance of including all parties in the process to ensure there is a balance between the economic, environmental and social sectors. This management body will have a role to play in the implementation of the management plan and will be the agent of information for both the decision-making authorities and the public at large.

The information in Chapter 4 indicates that 38% of the groups seem to have a board of directors representing all sectors of activity. However, it is interesting to note that only 25% of the groups indicated in the questionnaire's Engaging Affected Interests Stage, Section ***G - Integrated Management*** that they had formed an integrated management organization with an agreed mandate. This might suggest that some groups do not view their current board as the primary integrated management body for their region and that they might see themselves as rather a partner or representative of such a body, or that they do not deem integrated management to be the group's primary mandate.

Integrated management planning process

As noted above, the integrated management planning process is described in the Oceans Strategy's Policy and Operational Framework as consisting of six stages. This section of the report provides a general outline of the progress made by the Community-based Coastal Management Area groups in terms of each of these stages. It is important to note that most of the groups that answered this section do not have an integrated management plan defined exactly as is described in the Strategy's Policy and Operational Framework. However, they opted to identify the measures they have taken to date under the provincial Water Classification Program or other programs they are involved in. Several of the activities that they have undertaken in connection with these programs are similar to the activities listed in the integrated management planning process.

Define and assess the management area

This stage includes the following activities:

- Define the management area and identify the main ecosystems within
- Identify the territory's principal natural resources
- Scope the region's issues and priorities to be addressed
- Identify and assess available scientific and traditional knowledge
- Identify the stakeholders and take into account all ecological, social and economic considerations
- Network information to all stakeholders

Approximately 70% of the watershed groups are presently working on one or more of these activities. Most have identified their management area, but only six of the sixteen groups, i.e. 38%, have identified the territory to be managed in the coastal marine area.

The identification of the main issues, the sharing of information and the identification of their territory are among the activities where the most progress has been made. Over half of them have identified the primary natural resources, and others have mentioned that they are gradually working toward the realization of all of their activities. Note that most of these activities are never-ending and that many groups are at the preliminary stage of their development. These activities have no specific order and can be developed simultaneously.

Engage affected interests

This stage includes the following activities:

- Transmit the project idea via informal and public consultation
- Reunite stakeholders and receive initial engagement
- Identify the roles, responsibilities and commitments for all involved parties
- Create an integrated management body with an agreed mandate

A small percentage of the groups have identified this stage as being under development. Only 38% of the groups have identified the first two activities as being activities that are being developed or have been completed. Four groups, that is 25%, have stated that they have undertaken the last two activities, namely, identifying the roles and creating an integrated management body.

Develop the integrated management plan

This stage includes the following activities:

- Establish a common vision
- Define strategic objectives and actions that answer to vision
- Design measurable indicators to monitor performance over time
- Identify possible funding sources
- Establish a viable workplan schedule
- Obtain the necessary permits
- Inform the public, heighten awareness and offer opportunities for input and consultation at all stages

Close to 30% of the groups, namely five out of sixteen, have indicated that they have established a common vision for the development of an integrated management plan. Twenty-five percent have indicated that they have defined the strategic objectives to be achieved and have kept the general public informed and aware throughout the planning process. The other activities relating to this stage have only been commenced by one or two groups.

Since only a few Community-based Coastal Management Area groups have begun to develop and implement an integrated management plan, a general outline of the last three stages of the planning process is provided below.

Endorsement of plan by decision making authorities

This stage includes the following activities:

- The integrated management plan is in accordance with the agreements arrived at through the planning process
- Participants are accountable for the management of the plan and the sustainable development of the area's resources entrusted to them.
- The mandated authorities endorse the proposed integrated management plan

Implement the integrated management plan

This stage includes the following activities:

- Adequate funding, time and resource requirements are identified for each phase of the plan
- Collaborative arrangements in support of the plan are formalised
- The ocean's community and industry play their role in the process
- A range of educational and capacity building activities are used to further the process
- The research programs undertaken answer the many questions inherent to the issues of concern

Monitor, evaluate, report and revise integrated management plan

This stage includes the following activities:

- The outcomes are evaluated and measured against specific objectives
- Periodic performing reports are produced
- The management plan is revised based on findings and recommendations from on-going monitoring and review of activities

The Miramichi River Environmental Assessment Committee (MREAC) is the only group that declared having a management plan that was endorsed by some of the authorities having jurisdiction. It is a member of Environment Canada's Atlantic Coastal Action Program. Under this program, a management plan must be developed and submitted to the Department for endorsement. Two other groups, the Comité de gestion environnementale de Pokemouche and the Partenariat pour la gestion intégrée du bassin versant de la baie de Caraquet, mentioned having undertaken some activities in view of implementing an integrated management plan. MREAC and the Pokemouche committee indicated that they have undertaken activities involving monitoring, assessment, reporting and review.

6. Conclusion

The first point, based on the information provided by the 16 groups identified in this report, is that a good start has already been made toward integrated management of our coastal areas. Much of the work is being done at the community level, where people are directly affected by the negative impact of poor management. It is also apparent that most of the groups are interested in taking action in the estuarine and coastal environments. On the other hand, it should not be overlooked that there are other NGOs such as the Centre for the Environment of the Acadian Peninsula and Surroundings Inc., the Southern Gulf of St. Lawrence Coalition on Sustainability, and many others, who are important partners focusing their efforts on achieving a system of sustainable development in their respective territories. Increasingly, people are becoming more and more aware, taking charge and making a difference.

However, it appears that all of the groups do not have the same interpretation of the concept of integrated management. Some of them have pointed out that they are working in an integrated management context, but do not insist on representation for all sectors of activity on the board. Others are not attempting to strike a balance between the social, environmental and economic sectors. All of these groups need guidance and a better understanding of the integrated management process and of DFO's mandate. They also need stable financial support on a long-term basis to ensure the continued existence of their organization. The establishment of a pilot project in a Coastal Management Area (CMA) could help the groups address the issues they are concerned about in their part of the Community-based Coastal Management Area (CCMA). This is where a large part of the land activities that have an impact on the marine environment take place. Who better to make decisions on activities that concern their very way of life? By working at this scale, it is possible to heighten the population's awareness while making their actions worthwhile. This experience will help us identify the stages to be completed in order to implement a process for addressing the issues of the larger CMA. Moreover, all of the integrated management plans of the various CCMAs could constitute an integrated management plan for the CMA in which they are located.

It is important to know one's territory and have an overall view of it before going forward with its integrated management. One of the first stages in the integrated management planning process is to identify and evaluate the natural resources and the various activities that take place in and about one's territory. This exercise is useful for identifying the main issues in a region. The existing groups did not mention some of the issues that concern DFO, such as conflicts between the various users (e.g. traditional fishing and aquaculture), accidental catches, and oil and gas exploration, when these were identified in the questionnaire. There is a need to evaluate how the process that has been implemented can be used to identify and address all of the existing problems, in addition to making it possible to take action to resolve potential problems before they develop. It will be necessary to identify means for measuring the quality of the marine environment in order to have a broader understanding of the territory's current situation and to be able

to assess the effectiveness of the efforts made by the various groups working toward sustainable development through integrated management.

The various government agencies have a very large role to play as stakeholders in the integrated management of a coastal area. They are the primary managers and decision-makers. They draft and apply the laws, regulations and policies used to manage the territory. While there has been considerable progress in environmental management over the last few years, more improvement is needed as environmental conditions and the supply of natural resources continue to deteriorate. Moreover, the managers of the various community groups are confused by the different jurisdictions and the roles and responsibilities of each department. Therefore, in order to achieve sustainable development, DFO and all the departments at various levels of government will have to improve their communications networks—internally, externally and inter-departmentally. They will also have to coordinate their activities and cooperate on harmonizing their policies and programs if they intend to work in concert and promote the integrated management of coastal areas.

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APPENDICES

Note : The information in the following tables is based on the knowledge of the groups' coordinators and directors. It is probable that there exists more information on these regions; however, it was not available at the time the questionnaire was answered.

APPENDIX I: TABLES OF DATA COLLECTED FROM QUESTIONNAIRE

Table 1: Tools used for heightening awareness

Name of group	Pamphlet	Newsletter	Code of ethics	leaflet	Television publicity	Radio publicity	Newspaper publicity	Television feature	Radio feature	Newspaper feature or column	School presentations	Guest speakers	Workshops	Other	Comments
Chaleur Bay Watersheds Association	X	X		X	X	X	X				X	X			
Bathurst Sustainable Development	X			X		X	X	X		X	X		X		
Partenariat pour la gestion intégrée du bassin versant de la baie de Caraquet Inc.	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X		
Coalition pour la viabilité de l'environnement de Shippagan et des îles Lamèque et Miscou	X					X					X	X	X		
Comité de gestion environnementale de la rivière Pokemouche Inc.	X	X		X		X	X		X	X	X	X			
Association des bassins versants de la Grande et Petite rivière Tracadie		X		X			X		X		X	X	X		
Tabusintac Watershed Association	X	X		X			X		X	X	X	X	X		
Comité sauvons nos rivières Néguac Inc.	X				X		X			X	X			X	Other: kiosks
Miramichi River Environmental Assessment Committee		X					X				X	X	X		
Friends of the Kouchibouguacis	X	X		X		X	X		X	X	X				
Richibucto River Association	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Bouctouche Bay Ecotourism Project		X		X					X			X	X		
Pays de Cocagne Sustainable Development Group	X			X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	Other : local announcements such as in church bulletins
Kent Watersheds Coalition	X	X		X		X	X		X		X	X	X	X	Other : local announcements such as in church bulletins
Shediac Bay Watershed Association	X	X		X		X	X	X		X	X	X			
Sénateurs et sénatrices de l'environnement de Cap-Pelé Inc.				X		X	X		X		X	X	X		

Note : The information in the following tables is based on the knowledge of the groups' coordinators and directors. It is probable that there exists more information on these regions; however, it was not available at the time the questionnaire was answered.

Table 2: Ecological characteristics

Name of group	Ecological parks	Natural bogs	Ducks unlimited land	Mature forests	Species at risk fauna	Species at risk flora	Protected natural areas	Marine protected areas	Sand dunes	Sandy beaches	Salt marshes	Bird observation sites	Natural reserve	Ecological interpretative trails	Other	comments
Chaleur Bay Watersheds Association					X						X					
Bathurst Sustainable Development	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		
Partenariat pour la gestion intégrée du bassin versant de la baie de Caraquet	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		
Coalition pour la viabilité de l'environnement de Shippagan et des îles Lamèque et Miscou	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X		
Comité de gestion environnementale de la rivière Pokemouche		X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X		X		
Association des bassins versants de la Grande et Petite rivière Tracadie		X			X	X			X	X	X	X		X		
Tabusintac Watershed Association		X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		The marine protected areas are Ramsar and Nature conservancy sites
Comité sauvons nos rivières Néguac Inc.	X	X			X				X	X	X	X		X		
Miramichi River Environmental Assessment Committee		X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X		X	X		
Friends of the Kouchibouguacis		X		X	X	X			X	X	X	X		X		
Richibucto River Association		X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

Name of group	Ecological parks	Natural bogs	Ducks unlimited land	Mature forests	Species at risk fauna	Species at risk flora	Protected natural areas	Marine protected areas	Sand dunes	Sandy beaches	Salt marshes	Bird observation sites	Natural reserve	Ecological interpretative trails	Other	comments
Bouctouche Bay Ecotourism Project	X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X	X		X		
Pays de Cocagne Sustainable Development Group		X		X		X			X	X	X	X			X	Other : Nature trust env significant areas
Kent Watershed Coalition		X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Other : Nature trust env. significant areas
Shediac Bay Watershed Association		X							X	X	X			X		
Sénateurs et sénatrices de l'environnement de Cap-Pelé Inc.					X				X	X	X					

Note : The information in the following tables is based on the knowledge of the groups' coordinators and directors. It is probable that there exists more information on these regions; however, it was not available at the time the questionnaire was answered.

Table 3: Tourism and recreational characteristics

Name of group	Provincial parks	National parks	Marine aquarium	Zoo	Campgrounds	NB Trail	Bicycle trails	Snowmobile trails	Foot trails	Pleasure boat marina	Sea excursions	Other	Comments
Chaleur Bay Watersheds Association	X				X					X			
Bathurst Sustainable Development	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Partenariat pour la gestion intégrée de la baie de Caraquet Inc.	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
La coalition pour la viabilité de l'environnement de Shippagan et les îles Lamèque et Miscou			X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Other: Parc écologique de la Péninsule acadienne
Comité de gestion environnementale de la Rivière Pokemouche						X	X	X	X		X		
Association des bassins versants de la Grande et Petite rivière Tracadie					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Other: ATV trails
Tabusintac Watershed Association					X			X	X	X			
Comité sauvons nos rivières Néguac Inc.	X					X		X	X				
Miramichi Environmental Assessment Committee					X	X	X	X	X		X		
Friends of the Kouchibouguacis		X			X	X	X	X	X		X		
Richibucto River Association	X	X			X	X	X	X	X		X		
Bouctouche Bay Ecotourism Project					X	X	X	X			X	X	Pays de la sagouine and Irving Eco-centre
Pays de Cocagne Sustainable Development Group	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Sail boarding, canoe, kayak, info and restaurant-sidewalk bars on ocean front
Kent Watersheds Coalition	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Sail boarding, canoe, kayak, info and restaurant-sidewalk bars on ocean front
Shediac Bay Watershed Association	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Sénateurs et sénatrices de l'environnement de Cap-Pelé Inc.					X				X				

Note : The information in the following tables is based on the knowledge of the groups' coordinators and directors. It is probable that there exists more information on these regions; however, it was not available at the time the questionnaire was answered.

Table 4a: Economic characteristics (Commercial agriculture)

Name of group	Blueberry culture	Culture of other small fruit(a)	Apple culture	Potato culture	Other vegetables (b)	Grain and cereal culture	Vegetable processing plant	Small fruit processing plant	Livestock farms(c)	Other(d)	Comments
Chaleur Bay Watersheds Association		X		X	X						a: strawberries , raspberries b: string beans
Bathurst Sustainable Development		X		X							a: strawberries , raspberries
Partenariat pour la gestion intégrée du bassin versant de la baie de Caraquet Inc.	X			X							
Coalition pour la viabilité de l'environnement de Shippagan et les îles Lamèque et Miscou	X	X		X	X	X			X		a: cranberries, strawberries, raspberries b: tomatoes and various vegetables
Comité de gestion environnementale de la rivière Pokemouche	X	X		X		X			X		a: cranberries c: large and small scale farms d: hog farm
Association des bassins versants de la Grande et Petite rivière Tracadie	X	X	X	X				X	X		a: raspberries c: cattle
Tabusintac Watershed Association	X	X		X	X				X		a: strawberries c:cattle
Comité sauvons nos rivières Néguac Inc.	X										
Miramichi River Environmental Assessment Committee	X		X	X					X		
Friends of the Kouchibouguacis		X		X		X	X				a: cranberries
Richibucto River Association	X	X	X		X	X	X		X		A: cranberries, strawberries, etc. B: tomato processing plant C: cattle, sheep and hog farms
Bouctouche Bay Ecotourism Project		X	X	X	X				X		a: grapes for winery c: small farms & 1 large hog farm in Ste-Marie

Name of group	Blueberry culture	Culture of other small fruit(a)	Apple culture	Potato culture	Other vegetables (b)	Grain and cereal culture	Vegetable processing plant	Small fruit processing plant	Livestock farms(c)	Other(d)	Comments
Pays de Cocagne Sustainable Development Group		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	a : strawberries, raspberries and blueberries b : corn, lettuce, tomatoes cucumbers and herbs and spices c : cattle, horses and poultry d : Warehouses for small fruit and apple cider and vinegar
Kent Watershed Coalition	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	a : strawberries, raspberries and bleuberries b : corn, lettuce, cucumbers and tomatoes c : cattle, horses, poultry and bison d : slaughter house
Shediac Bay Watershed Coalition		X	X	X		X			X		a :raspberries c : Dairy production farm
Sénateurs et sénatrices de l'environnement de Cap-Pelé Inc.				X	X				X		B : market gardening

Note : The information in the following tables is based on the knowledge of the groups' coordinators and directors. It is probable that there exists more information on these regions; however, it was not available at the time the questionnaire was answered.

Table 4b: Economic characteristics (forestry)

Name of group	Harvested private wood lots	Reforested private wood lots	Regenerated private wood lots	Christmas tree plantation	Harvested crown land	Reforested crown land	Regenerated crown land	Saw mill	Pulp and paper mill	Other	comments
Chaleur Bay Watersheds Association	X	X	X		X			X			
Bathrust Sustainable Development	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Partenariat pour la gestion intégrée du bassin versant de la baie de Caraquet Inc.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Coalition pour la viabilité de l'environnement de Shippagan et les îles Lamèque et Miscou	X	X	X	X				X			
Comité de gestion environnementale de la rivière Pokemouche	X	X	X		X	X	X	X			
Association des bassins versants de la Grande et Petite rivière Tracadie	X			X	X			X			
Tabusintac Watershed Association	X			X	X	X	X				
Comité sauvons nos rivières Néguac Inc.				X							
Miramichi River Environmental Assessment Committee	X			X	X	X	X	X	X		
Friends of the Kouchibouguacis	X	X		X	X		X				
Richibucto River Association	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		
Bouctouche Bay Ecotourism Project		X		X	X						(limited knowledge of subject)
Pays de Cocagne Sustainable Development Group	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			
Kent watersheds Coalition	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			
Shediac Bay Watershed Association	X		X	X	X	X					(limited knowledge of subject)
Sénateurs et sénatrices de l'environnement de Cap-Pelé	X			X							

Note : The information in the following tables is based on the knowledge of the groups' coordinators and directors. It is probable that there exists more information on these regions; however, it was not available at the time the questionnaire was answered.

Table 4c: Economic characteristics (fishing, aquaculture and others)

Name of group	**Fisheries and Aquaculture** Mollusc recreational fishery(a)	Mollusc commercial fishery(b)	Coastal fisheries (c)	Fishing ports and harbours(d)	Fish processing plants (e)	Aquaculture sites (f)	Other(g)	Other economic activities	Previously mined peat bogs	Peat mining	Abandoned quarries and gravel pits	Mined quarries and gravel pits	Smelter	Mines	Thermal, nuclear or other energy plant (h)	Other industrial plants (i)	Comments
Chaleur Bay Watersheds Association			X	X	X		X				X	X	X	X	X		d:2 e:1, g: salmon counting fence
Bathurst Sustainable Development				X	X						X	X	X	X	X	X	d:1 e: 1 h: 1 Thermal plant *limited knowledge of fishing and aquaculture activities
Partenariat pour la gestion intégrée du bassin versant de la baie de Caraquet Inc.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X					a: mussels, oysters and clams b: mussels and oysters c: lobster, herring and cod d: 4 e: 9 f: oysters and mussels g: public bed and oyster reproduction site

Name of group	Fisheries and Aquaculture Mollusc recreational fishery(a)	Mollusc commercial fishery(b)	Coastal fisheries (c)	Fishing ports and harbours(d)	Fish processing plants (e)	Aquaculture sites (f)	Other(g)	Other economic activities	Previously mined peat bogs	Peat mining	Abandoned quarries and gravel pits	Mined quarries and gravel pits	Smelter	Mines	Thermal, nuclear or other energy plant (h)	Other industrial plants (i)	Comments
Coalition pour la viabilité de l'environnement de Shippagan et les îles Lamèque et Miscou	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X				X	a: oysters, clams, mussels b: oysters clams and mussels c: common crab, lobster, herring, mackerel, halibut, cod d: 7 e: 11 f: mussels, oysters g: Essential habitat for juvenile mackerel, h: plant production of perlite
Comité de gestion environnementale de la rivière Pokemouche	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X			X		a: oysters, clams b: oysters c: lobster, herring, eel, gaspereau d: 1 f: oysters h: thermal plant i: textile ind., golf course
Association des bassins versants de la Grande et Petite rivière Tracadie	X		X	X	X	X	X			X	X						b: scallop c: lobster d: 2 e: 3 f: speckled trout g: eel, smelt, gaspereau, speckled trout and salmon
Tabusintac Watershed Association	X	X	X			X			X	X							
Comité sauvons nos rivières Néguac Inc.	X	X	X	X	X	X											

Name of group	Fisheries and Aquaculture Mollusc recreational fishery(a)	Mollusc commercial fishery(b)	Coastal fisheries (c)	Fishing ports and harbours(d)	Fish processing plants (e)	Aquaculture sites (f)	Other(g)	Other economic activities	Previously mined peat bogs	Peat mining	Abandoned quarries and gravel pits	Mined quarries and gravel pits	Smelter	Mines	Thermal, nuclear or other energy plant (h)	Other industrial plants (i)	Comments
Miramichi Environmental Assessment Committee	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X				X	a: oysters, clams b: oysters, clams c: lobster, scallop, gaspereau, eel and smelt d: 9 e: 4 f: oysters i: pulp and paper mill, oriented strand board
Friends of the Kouchibouguacis	X	X	X	X							X	X					a: clams, mussels, oysters b: clams c: lobster, scallop, herring and mackerel d: 1
Richibucto River Association	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X				X	a: clams b: clams, oysters, mussels c: lobster, gaspereau d: 3 e: 2 f: 15 or more, mussels or oysters
Bouctouche Bay Ecotourism Project		X	X	X	X	X				X	X						b: oysters, clams c: lobster d: 2 e: 1, clams f: oysters

Name of group	Fisheries and Aquaculture Mollusc recreational fishery(a)	Mollusc commercial fishery(b)	Coastal fisheries (c)	Fishing ports and harbours(d)	Fish processing plants (e)	Aquaculture sites (f)	Other(g)	Other economic activities	Previously mined peat bogs	Peat mining	Abandoned quarries and gravel pits	Mined quarries and gravel pits	Smelter	Mines	Thermal, nuclear or other energy plant (h)	Other industrial plants (i)	Comments
Pays de Cocagne Sustainable Development	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X				X	a : mussels, oysters, clams b : oysters, clams c : commun crab, herring, mackerel, smelt, gaspereau, lobster d : 3 e :3 f : oysters, clams, mussels g : rec. fishing of trout, mackerel and smelt i : « prop shop » and door manufacturer
Kent Watersheds Coalition	X	X	X			X	X				X	X				X	i : prop shop, door manufacturer and soap maker
Shediac Bay Watershed Association	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X					X	a : clams, mussels b : ?? c : lobster, smelt d : 2 e : 5 f : oysters i : glass and cabinet manufacturer, and auto salvage yard
Sénateurs et sénatrices de l'environnement de Cap-Pelé Inc.			X	X	X				X		X						

Table 5: State of the environment

Please note that the information on the issues of concern in table 5 have been based according to the knowledge of the group's coordinators and or directors. It is possible that other issues of concern exist for the region; however, they were not identified when the information was compiled for this report.

Issues or areas of concern	Chaleur Bay Watersheds Association	Bathurst Sustainable Development	Partenariat pour la gestion intégrée du bassin versant de la Baie de Caraquet	Coalition pour la viabilité de l'env. de Shippagan et les îles	Comité de gestion environnementale de la rivière Pokemouche Inc.	Association des bassins versants de la Grande et Petite rivière Tracadie	Tabusintac Watershed Association	Comité sauvons nos rivières Néguac Inc.	Miramichi River Environmental Assessment Committee	Friends of the Kouchibouguacis	Richibucto River Association	Bouctouche Bay Ecotourism Project	Pays de Cocagne Sustainable Development Group	Kent Watersheds Coalition	Shediac Bay Watershed Association	Sénateurs et sénatrices de l'environnement de Cap-Pelé Inc.
Dunes, islands or barrier beaches threatened by human activities		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Salt marshes threatened by human activities	X		X	X									X	X		
Terrestrial zones contaminated by bacteria		X			X				X				X	X		
Terrestrial zones contaminated by chemicals		X		X					X				X	X		
Terrestrial zones contaminated by other						X										
Aquatic zones contaminated by bacteria	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Aquatic zones contaminated by chemicals		X		X					X				X	X		
Aquatic zones contaminated by other				X									X	X		
Old dump sites	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Illegal dump sites	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
Regional landfill sites		X	X						X				X	X		
Land based dredging disposal sites		X	X		X		X		X		X		X	X		
Ocean based dredging disposal sites					X	X			X		X					X
Ocean dump sites		X							X							
Erosion caused from access to a watercourse	X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X		X
Erosion due to forestry activities			X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Contamination from water run-off	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
Contamination from old septic tanks	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X

Issues or areas of concern	Chaleur Bay Watersheds Association	Bathurst Sustainable Development	Partenariat pour la gestion intégrée du bassin versant de la Baie de Caraquet	Coalition pour la viabilité de l'env. de Shippagan et les îles	Comité de gestion environnementale de la rivière Pokemouche Inc.	Association des bassins versants de la Grande et Petite rivière Tracadie	Tabusintac Watershed Association	Comité sauvons nos rivières Néguac Inc.	Miramichi River Environmental Assessment Committee	Friends of the Kouchibouguacis	Richibucto River Association	Bouctouche Bay Ecotourism Project	Pays de Cocagne Sustainable Development Group	Kent Watersheds Coalition	Shediac Bay Watershed Association	Sénateurs et sénatrices de l'environnement de Cap-Pelé Inc.
Contamination from lack of septic tank	X	X	X	X					X			X	X	X		X
Contamination from illegal dumpsite	X	X		X		X			X	X						X
Contamination from old abandoned dumpsite	X		X	X		X				X						X
Contamination from metal junk yard												X				X
Contamination from old tire dump																X
Contamination from effluents of fish plants	X		X	X		X			X		X		X	X		X
Contamination from peat mining			X	X	X				X		X					X
Contamination industrial plants	X	X		X					X			X				X
Contamination from marine transport									X				X	X		X
Contamination from marine port activities			X	X		X				X	X		X	X		X
Contamination from anaerobic decomposition				X						X	X	X	X	X		X
Contamination from old oil and gas storage		X										X				X
Contamination from abandoned mines	X	X														
Other	X	X											X	X		
Comments : The items have been identified based on the group's knowledge of the subjects. It is possible that there are other issues within the groups' territories, but they are not mentioned above because of the lack of existing information.	Other: smelter, saw mill, and NB Power plant	Public dumping site				Other : Old firing range							Bioenvaders in aquatic zones	Bioenvaders and contamination from hog farm	Limited knowledge of subjects	

Table 6: Services or support necessary for the group's progression

The groups were asked to prioritize the following services or needs, number 1 representing the most important priority.

Name of Group	Annual Funding (a)	Tech. services in digitized cartography	Laboratory services(b)	Conflict resolution	Facilitation training	Facilitation services	Translation services (text)	Simultaneous translation	Training workshops (c)	Equipment rental(d)	Documentation to raise awareness.	other (e)	Comments
Chaleur Bay Watersheds Association	1	3	2	7	9	8	5	10	11	6	4		a: 125,000$ b: Fresh and salt water analysis d: lab equipment
Bathurst Sustainable Development	1	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	3	4	4		a: 75,000$ After the 3rd priority, all other items are equally important
Partenariat pour la gestion intégrée de la baie de Caraquet	1		2						3	4	5	6	a: 90,000$ b: Fresh and salt water analysis c: integrated management, sound env. practices d: multi-media projector, microscope and equipment for sampling macro-invertebrates e: scientific researcher, access to a scientific library
Coalition pour la viabilité de l'environnement de Shippagan et les îles Lamèque et Miscou	1	4	2	11	10	7	8	9	6	3	5		A: 150,000$ B: Bacteriological and chemical analysis D: boat
Comité de gestion environnementale de la rivière Pokemouche Inc.	1		2						3	4	5		a:140,000$ b: analysis of water samples c: management techniques d: printer for large scale maps
Association des bassins versants de la Grande et Petite rivière Tracadie	1	2	3			6			7	4	5		a: 85,000$ b: analytic lab
Tabusintac Watershed Association	1	4			7		5		3	6	2		a: 70,000$ c: Training on field techniques d: laboratory equipment

Name of Group	Annual Funding (a)	Tech. services in digitized cartography	Laboratory services(b)	Conflict resolution	Facilitation training	Facilitation services	Translation services (text)	Simultaneous translation	Training workshops (c)	Equipment rental(d)	Documentation to raise awareness.	other (e)	Comments
Comité sauvons nos rivières Néguac Inc.	1	4	8		3	2	9		5	6	7		a: 75,000$ d: water sampling, electrofishing
Miramichi Environmental Assessment Committee	1		3						4	2			b: a variety of laboratory services c: Various training workshops d: equipment for ecological monitoring
Friends of the Kouchibouguacis	1	2	3								5	4	a: 75,000$ e: technical support
Richibucto River Association	1	2	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	7	6		a: 100,000$
Bouctouche Bay Ecotourism Project	1					2					3		a:75,000$
Pays de Cocagne Sustainable Development Group	1	2	2		3	3	5	5	6	2	4		a : 75,000$ b : water analysis, interpretation of data c : workshop on ecological monitoring, workshop to identify the roles of the various governments autres : office supplies and printing services technical support
Kent Watersheds Coalition	1	2	2		3	3	5	5	6	2	4		a : 75,000$ b : water analysis, interpretation of data c : workshop on ecological monitoring, workshop to identify the roles of the various governments autres : office supplies and printing services technical support
Shediac Bay Watershed Association	1	2	2	2	2		2		2	1	2		a: 150,000$
Sénateurs et sénatrices de l'environnement de Cap-Pelé Inc.	1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x		a : 80,000$

APPENDIX II : TOWARD A COMMON GOAL; COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM THE VARIOUS GROUPS

The questionnaire respondents were asked if they could envision their organization in the framework of a greater unit such as the Southern Gulf of St. Lawrence Coalition on Sustainability or a Centre for the Environment for their region. All but three of the groups answered in the affirmative. The others expressed some uncertainty regarding the roles and mandates of such agencies.

Fourteen of the sixteen groups mentioned that they were already involved in such organizations.

Fourteen of the sixteen groups answered that they could benefit from a partnership with such an organization. One group indicated that it could benefit from an organization like the Southern Gulf of St. Lawrence Coalition on Sustainability. On the other hand, an organization with an operating structure based on marine ecosystems would be more in keeping with its interests and objectives than a Centre for the Environment.

Fourteen of the sixteen groups indicated that their organization would have something to contribute to such an organization.

A description of the Southern Gulf of St. Lawrence Coalition on Sustainability and the Centre for the Environment of the Acadian Peninsula and Environs Inc. is contained in Appendix IV: Questionnaire Used *Section I - Towards a Common Goal.*

The following comments were received in response to the following question:
What role or activities do you see DFO taking in order to work more efficiently with your group or organization towards the integrated management of estuarine, coastal and marine environments?

Chaleur Bay Watersheds
Up to now, our group has not undertaken any work on estuarine environments. Our efforts have mainly been focused on fresh water. Now that we have completed our provisional classification, we would like to work on the region's coastal areas. The citizens have raised their concerns about the coastal areas and we think that it is a very important environment in the Chaleur Bay area. We hope DFO will support us in our future projects. It would be helpful to receive funding from DFO to assist us with our work in the coastal area.

Bathurst Sustainable Development Group
DFO should provide funding, know-how, casual students and manpower.

Partenariat pour la gestion intégrée du bassin versant de la baie de Caraquet
DFO should respect the autonomy of the groups in terms of their work.

Coalition pour la viabilité de l'environnement de Shippagan et les îles Lamèque et Miscou
DFO should provide technical, financial and regulatory support.

Comité de gestion environnementale de la rivière Pokemouche
DFO can surely provide our group with a great deal of advice. In order to achieve integrated management, it is important to foster an atmosphere of trust between the community and the organization leading the exercise. In this exercise, DFO seems to be on the right track, but it must trust the existing community organizations. Our group is currently working on integrated management and the exercise is a definite success. It is essential that the community be directly involved in the coastal zone strategy through community organizations. Real changes in terms of sustainable management occur at the regional level. DFO is the key, and is an important partner in this integrated management. It is essential that programs be put in place to ensure that the Strategy on estuaries, coastal areas and the marine environment is implemented.

Association des bassins versants de la Grande et Petite Rivière Tracadie
DFO must participate more closely in the scientific studies conducted by the watershed organizations and provide a funding program.

Tabusintac Watershed Association
This group would like to see DFO develop a sampling protocol to classify the water in the coastal marine area, as a complement to the provincial Water Classification Program. It suggests that DFO set up a funding program for this purpose.

Comité sauvons nos rivières Néguac Inc.
DFO must work in cooperation with groups like ours and maintain good communications. Set up a funding program to help community groups work toward sound management of coastal ecosystems.

Miramichi River Environmental Assessment Committee
DFO must assume an advisory role, provide both financial support and in-kind support to develop projects, and offer logistical aid.

Friends of the Kouchibouguacis
DFO should support watershed groups to make the transition from fresh water to salt water classification. It must have a funding program and offer more technical support.

Richibucto River Association
DFO should offer technical and financial aid.

Other Comments:
This group believes that the community's concerns could constitute the mandate for both their group and DFO.

Bouctouche Watersheds Adaptation Committee
DFO should help the province develop a follow-up to the Water Classification Program, for this program is a tool for integrated management. The community development aspect is having trouble surviving after the fresh water classification.

Pays de Cocagne Sustainable Development Group
Roles and activities of DFO

- Help us with the transition zone where fresh and salt water meet. It often seems that this estuarine region is a grey area for governments (provincial or federal jurisdiction?)
- Share information with us about the natural resources in our territory. I expect DFO has a lot of data that we would find very interesting, but how can we get access to it? (especially if we do not know it exists)
- Keep us informed of DFO's many activities
- Consider the groups as full-fledged partners and develop a system that will ensure that all civil servants that the groups do business with are aware of the role of the groups.
- Ensure that the Department's policy on the interaction between civil servants and community groups is known to everyone involved. I would suggest a survey of civil servants to find out whether or not they want to work with community groups, followed by an explanation of the system the Department wants to put in place.
- Tell us in clear terms how we can be integrated in the system and advise us of the ground rules. Give us the contact information for individuals who are available and who are entitled and empowered to take action. It would be nice to have an indication of what we are entitled to ask for and know about, and also of what we can expect as a follow-up.
- Help us understand the laws and regulations, and their application to the development of our territory.

Other Comments:

- DFO should have a system in place where one individual representing the various Departments is assigned to work with us on a regular basis (rather like a mentor who would make regular follow-ups). It would be useful to know what type of services this person could provide.

- Have an efficient mechanism or system of communication with the government agencies in charge of the matters in which the community groups are involved.

- Establish a protocol and a process that will make it possible for communities to take action and not only be there to report and watch without expecting any results.

- Set up a system whereby community groups will be recognized as important entities with a serious role to play in the management of the territory.

Kent Watershed Coalition
The role and activities suggested for DFO and the comments supplied are the same as those of the Pays de Cocagne Sustainable Development group.

Shediac Bay Watershed Association
DFO should provide the information, equipment and funding to move forward with a project to restore the mollusc beds, conduct sanitary inventories and draft an integrated management plan.

Sénateurs et sénatrices de l'environnement de Cap-Pelé Inc.
DFO should act in an advisory capacity and support training, education and awareness initiatives.

Other Comments:
Restrict volunteer activities if not on a permanent basis, for instance at the municipal level.

APPENDIX III: A MODEL FOR DEVELOPING STATUTES AND REGULATIONS

The following information provides an example of the various articles that can be used in the statutes and regulations of a not-for-profit organization, such as a Community-based Coastal Management Area group.

A. Statutes

Article 1- Legal Name
(name of organization)

Article 2- Head Office
(physical address of office)

Article 3- Vision Statement
(establish a common vision to provide direction for the group)

Article 4- Mission Statement
(the mission presents a means of attaining the vision)

Article 5- Mandate
(the mandate presents a strategy for fulfilling the mission)

Article 6- Values Statement
(describes the values that the members of the organization must adhere to, for instance: valuing sustainable development, mutual respect and consensus decision-making*)*

Article 7- Territory
(provides an outline of the territory covered by the group, indicates the boundaries and territorial limits)

Article 8- Nature of Organization
(indicates whether the organization is charitable, not-for-profit or otherwise)

B. Regulations

Article 9- Members
(describes who can be a member and the conditions of membership)

Article 10- Annual General Meeting

10.1- Decision-making authority *(describes the decision-making authority of the AGM, for instance: establishing the general orientation of the group, adopting financial statements, electing members, reviewing main achievements, etc.)*

10.2- Date, Place and Time *(determines who will call the AGM and when it will be held)*

10.3- Voting Members *(determines who is entitled to vote)*

10.4- Notice of Meeting *(describes how and when notices of meeting will be issued)*

10.5- Quorum *(determines the minimum number of members who must be in attendance)*

10.6- Vote *(describes how voting will take place – by a show of hands, by ballot, etc. – describes what to do in case of a tie, and determines the number of votes needed to amend the articles of incorporation and by-laws)*

10.7- Nominating Committee *(the Board of Directors moves to form a nominating committee to identify candidates)*

Article 11- Special General Meeting
(describes the circumstances in which this meeting should be called)

Article 12- Board of Directors

12.1- Decision-Making Authority *(describes the decision-making authority of the Board of Directors)*

12.2- Composition *(how many members should be on the Board of Directors)*

12.3- Elections *(the nominating committee recommends the requisite number of members for the Board of Directors)*

12.4- Term of Office of Board of Directors Members *(determines the directors' number of years in office)*

12.5- Vacancies *(determines the procedure for replacing directors in the case of a vacancy)*

12.6- Quorum *(specifies the number of board members in attendance in order to be able to hold a vote)*

12.7- Frequency of Meetings *(specifies the frequency of the Board of Directors' meetings)*

Article 13- Board Committees
(establishing of committees on the recommendation of the chairperson or president)

Article 14- Officers
(describes the positions and duties of the executive, such as president, vice-president, etc.)

Article 15- General Management (Coordinator)

(describes the general management duties)

Article 16- Protection of Directors
(clause releasing the directors from liability for deeds, cash advances, negligence or default, etc., by another director or officer)

Article 17- Financial Resources
(determines the date of the fiscal year, the signing officers and the accountants or auditors)

Article 18- Suspension and Expulsion of Members
(describes the procedure for suspending and expelling members)

Article 19- Amendments
(describes the procedure for amending the statutes and regulations)

Article 20- Meeting Procedure
(describes the procedure for meetings – generally the "Code Morin")

This example is based on the statutes and regulations of the Centre for the Environment of the Acadian Peninsula and Environs Inc. dated June 2003, and is provided courtesy of that organization.

APPENDIX IV: THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Fact sheet

Please answer the following questions to the best of your knowledge. Feel free to add any information that you feel is pertinent to the subject.

A. The organisation

Name of organisation

Type of organisation (not for profit, charitable, etc)

Is your organisation registered with the bureau of corporate affairs as being
❒ incorporated ❒ limited ❒ society ❒ other (specify)_____

Street address and postal address

E-mail address

Internet address

Telephone_____ Fax _____

Number of years in operation _____

Contact person _____

Do you have a logo? If yes, please display here. However, ***an electronic copy would be preferable.***

B. Your organisation's philosophy

Does your organisation have a philosophy? ❒ yes ❒ no
If yes, please fill in the following details:

Vision

Mission

Mandate

Values

Do you have an administrative structure? *(An administrative structure is a formal way of managing your organisation)* ❒ yes ❒ no

If no, skip to section B.2

B.1 Does your organisation function with

❒ An administrative council
❒ An executive committee
❒ Permanent committees
❒ Technical committee (resources people)

Other_____

What are the advantages and/or disadvantages of functioning with such a structure?

How often do you have administrative council meetings, executive committee meetings, and/or committee meetings? Please specify

Administrative council:

❒ Monthly
❒ Three of four times per year
❒ Twice a year
❒ As needed
❒ Not applicable
❒ Other (specify) _____

Committee meetings:

❒ Monthly
❒ Three or four times per year
❒ Twice a year
❒ As needed
❒ Not applicable
❒ Other (specify) _____

Executive council meetings:

❒ Monthly
❒ Three or four times per year
❒ Twice a year
❒ As needed
❒ Not applicable
❒ Other (specify) _____

The members of your council represent which sectors of activity?

Sector	Number of individuals
❒ Environment	_____
❒ Industry	_____
❒ Social	_____
❒ Academia	_____
❒ First Nations	_____
❒ Government	_____
❒ Other (specify)_____	_____

Who are your partners?

❒ Community groups
❒ Government organisations
❒ Industry

❒ Municipalities, LSD's
❒ Environmental groups
❒ First Nations
❒ Academia
❒ Other (specify) _____

Are you working with other community groups within your watershed?
❒ yes ❒ no

Are you collaborating with other community groups outside your watershed?
❒ yes ❒ no

Does your organisation function with statutes and regulations? ❒ yes ❒ no

If yes, could you give us a copy of your document? (You can annex the document. However, ***an electronic version would be preferable***)
❒ Annexed document
❒ Electronic copy

Did you develop your organisation's philosophy, administrative structure, and statutes and regulations with different stakeholders? ❒ yes ❒ no

If yes, could you specify the different sectors that were represented and the number of individuals in each sector?

Sector	Number of individuals
❒ Environment	_____
❒ Industry	_____
❒ Social	_____
❒ Academia	_____
❒ First Nations	_____
❒ Government	_____
❒ Other (specify)_____	_____
_____	_____

Do you hold an annual general meeting? ❒ yes ❒ no
If yes, who is invited?
❒ Administrative council and new potential members
❒ Existing and potential members and a few resource people
❒ General public
❒ Other (specify)_____

B.2
If you do not function with an administrative structure, how do you make your decisions and plan your activities?

C. The organisation's orientation

Do you have an action plan? ❒**yes** ❒**no**
If yes, what are the main objectives?

What projects and/or activities have you undertaken in the past? (*Ex. of projects: habitat restoration, public awareness, population inventory, etc*)

What projects or activities are you undertaking this year?

What projects or activities do you have planned for the future?

Which of the following do you use or have you used to raise public awareness?
❒ Pamphlet ❒ Television feature

❒ Newsletter
❒ Code of ethics
❒ Leaflet
❒ Television publicity
❒ Radio publicity
❒ Newspaper publicity
❒ Radio feature
❒ Newspaper feature or column
❒ School presentations
❒ Guest speakers
❒ Workshops
❒ Other (specify) _____

Have you produced any public reports? ❒ yes ❒ no

Are you actively involved in fish habitat restoration? ❒ yes ❒ no
If yes, specify
❒ Fresh water
❒ Saltwater

Are you familiar with the articles of the Fisheries Act relative to fish habitat?
❒ yes ❒ no

Are you familiar with the Oceans Act? ❒ yes ❒ no
If yes specify
❒ Integrated Management (IM)
❒ Marine Protected Areas (MPA)
❒ Marine Environmental Quality (MEQ)
❒ Canada's Ocean Strategy (COS)

Are you familiar with other government requirements such as:
❒ Water Quality Regulation / Clean Environment Act (DELG)
❒ Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation / Clean Environment Act (DELG)
❒ Watercourse Alteration Regulation / Clean Water Act (DELG)
❒ Protected Area Exemption Regulation / Clean Water Act (DELG)
❒ Watershed Protected Area Designation order / Clean Water Act (DELG)
❒ Water Classification Order / Watershed Protected Area Designation Order (DELG)
❒ Coastal Areas Protection Policy (DELG)
❒ Wetlands Policy (DNRE)
❒ Crownlands and Forests Act (DNRE)
❒ Ecological Reserves Regulation (DNRE)
❒ Endangered Species Act (DNRE)
❒ Fish and Wildlife Act (DNRE)
❒ Migratory Birds Convention Act (EC)
❒ Canada's Water Act (EC)

To which government organisation do you refer to when planning or working on your projects? Do you know where their nearest office is?

❒ Fisheries and Oceans Canada	❒ yes ❒ no
❒ Environment Canada	❒ yes ❒ no
❒ Health Canada	❒ yes ❒ no
❒ Natural Resources Canada	❒ yes ❒ no
❒ N.B. Dept of Environment and Local Government	❒ yes ❒ no
❒ N.B. Dept. of Natural Resources and Energy	❒ yes ❒ no
❒ N.B. Dept. of Agriculture, Fisheries and Aquaculture	❒ yes ❒ no
❒ N.B Dept. of Health and Wellness	❒ yes ❒ no

❒ Other (specify)_____

D. Land and water use

Please describe the limits of the territory covered by your organisation. List the names of regions, municipalities, watercourses etc. that form the boundaries of your territory. For example, if your territory is a watershed, which municipalities and local service districts are comprised within its boundaries. Indicate if possible, your territory's limits in the coastal region such as an estuary, a bay, a strait or a gulf. ***Please include a map indicating your territory's boundaries (electronic version if possible). If this isn't possible, we will help you identify your territory on 1; 50,000 paper maps when we come to visit..***

Identify the ecological, tourism and economic features found in your territory by checking the appropriate boxes below:

Ecological features

❒ Ecological parks
❒ Natural bogs
❒ Ducks unlimited land
❒ Mature forests
❒ Species at risk fauna
❒ Species at risk flora
❒ Protected natural areas
❒ Marine protected areas
❒ Sand dunes
❒ Sandy beaches
❒ Salt marshes
❒ Bird observation sites
❒ Natural reserve
❒ Ecological interpretative trails

Recreational features

❒ Provincial parks
❒ National Parks
❒ Marine aquarium
❒ Zoo
❒ Campgrounds
  ❒ NB trail
❒ Bicycle trails
❒ Snowmobile trails
❒ Foot trail
❒ Sea excursions
❒ Pleasure boat marina
❒ Other (specify)_____

❒ Other (specify) _____

Economic activities

Commercial agriculture

❒ Blueberry culture
❒ Culture of other small fruits (specify) _____
❒ Apple culture
❒ Potato culture
❒ Grain and cereal culture
❒ Other vegetables (specify) _____
❒ Vegetable processing plant
❒ Small fruit processing plant
❒ Livestock farm (specify) _____
❒ Other (specify)_____

Forestry

❒ Harvested private wood lots
❒ Reforested private wood lots
❒ Regenerated private wood lots
❒ Christmas tree plantation
❒ Harvested Crown land
❒ Reforested Crown land
❒ Regenerated Crown land
❒ Saw mill
❒ Pulp and paper mill
❒ Other (specify)_____

Fisheries and aquaculture (please specify species)

❒ Mollusc recreational fishery_____
❒ Mollusc commercial fishery_____
❒ Coastal fisheries_____
❒ Fishing ports and harbours (number _____)
❒ Fish processsing plants (number _____)
❒ Aquaculture sites _____
❒ Other (specify) _____

Other economic activities

❒ Previously mined peat bogs
❒ Peat mining
❒ Abandoned quarries and gravel pits
❒ Mined quarries and gravel pits
❒ Smelters
❒ Mines
❒ Thermal, nuclear or other energy plant (specify) _____
❒ Other industrial plants (specify)_____

E. State of the Environment

Are there any unique or sensitive habitats threatened by human activities in your territory?

❒ yes ❒ no ❒ don't know

If yes, specify

_____

_____

Are there any species at risk (flora and/or fauna) or of particular interest in your territory?

❒ yes ❒ no ❒ don't know

If yes, specify

_____

_____

Are there any contaminated zones in your territory? ❒ yes ❒ no

If yes, specify:

Contaminated terrestrial zones

❒ Bacterial contamination (ex. faecal coliform)
❒ Chemical contamination (ex. oil)
❒ Other (specify) _____

Contaminated aquatic zones

❒ Bacterial contamination (ex. faecal coliform)
❒ Chemical contamination (ex. oil)
❒ Other (specify) _____

Identify other items that are found within your territory by checking the appropriate boxes below.

❒ Old dump sites
❒ Illegal dump sites
❒ Regional landfill sites
❒ Archaeological sites
❒ Ocean dump sites
❒ Land based dredging disposal sites
❒ Ocean based dredging disposal sites
❒ Other (specify)_____

Have you identified the areas of concern (erosion, contamination, etc.) within your territory?

❒ yes ❒ no

If yes, identify the primary concerns found in your territory by checking the appropriate boxes below.

❒ Erosion caused from access to a watercourse
❒ Erosion due to forestry activities
❒ Contamination from water run-off
❒ Contamination from old septic tanks
❒ Contamination from lack of septic tank
❒ Contamination from illegal dumpsite

❒ Contamination from old abandoned dumpsite
❒ Contamination from metal junk yard
❒ Contamination from old tire dump
❒ Contamination from effluents of fish plants
❒ Contamination from peat mining
❒ Contamination from industrial plants
❒ Contamination from marine transport (ex. cargo ship spills)
❒ Contamination from marine port activities
❒ Contamination from anaerobic decomposition (eutrophication)
❒ Contamination from old oil and gas storage
❒ Other (specify) _____

F. Other

Have you compiled the traditional ecological knowledge of the area? (*Local knowledge that is related to the ecology of the area. For example, the location of old oyster reefs)* ❒ yes ❒ no

Is the information that you supplied above (ecological, tourism, economic, natural resources and other attributes) registered in an electronic format?

❒ yes ❒ no

If no, would you be interested in having this information in a digital data bank?

❒ yes ❒ no

G. Integrated management

Are you interested in developing an integrated management plan?

❒ yes ❒ no ❒ in development ❒ already prepared

a) If yes, are you collaborating with a DFO or DELG representative for some guidance?

❒ yes ❒ no

b) If you are not interested in developing an integrated management plan, you can move on to section H.

c) If your integrated management plan is in the development stage, can you identify the steps that you have undertaken to date by checking in the appropriate boxes below.

For more information on an integrated management plan, please refer to DFO's policy and operational framework for integrated management of estuarine, coastal and marine environments in Canada.

Please note that the following steps are not in any specific order. They are listed in a general order. More than one step could be undertaken simultaneously.

Define and assess the Management area

❒ Define the management area and identify the main ecosystems within

❒ Identify the territory's principal natural resources

❒ Scope the region's issues and priorities to be addressed

❒ Identify and assess available scientific and traditional knowledge

❒ Identify the stakeholders and take into account all ecological, social and economic considerations

❒ Network information to all stakeholders

Engage affected interests

❒ Transmit the project idea via informal and public consultation

❒ Reunite stakeholders and receive initial engagement

❒ Identify the roles, responsibilities and commitments for all involved parties

❒ Create an integrated management body with an agreed mandate

Develop the Integrated management plan

❒ Establish a common vision

❒ Define strategic objectives and actions that answer to vision

❒ Design measurable indicators to monitor performance over time

❒ Identify possible funding sources

❒ Establish a viable workplan schedule

❒ Obtain the necessary permits

❒ Inform the public, heighten awareness and offer opportunities for input and consultation at all stages

Endorsement of plan by decision-making authorities

❒ The integrated management plan is in accordance with the agreements arrived at through the planning process

❒ Participants are accountable for the management of the plan and the sustainable development of the area's resources entrusted to them.

❒ The mandated authorities endorse the proposed integrated management plan

d) If your integrated management plan is already prepared, could you send us a copy?

❒ yes, copy attached

❒ no specify_____

e) If your integrated management plan is being implemented, can you elaborate on your progress by checking in the appropriate boxes below:

Implement the integrated management plan

❒ Adequate funding, time and resource requirements are identified for each phase of the plan
❒ Collaborative arrangements in support of the plan are formalised
❒ The ocean's community and industry play their role in the process
❒ A range of educational and capacity building activities are used to further the process
❒ The research programs undertaken answer the many questions inherent to the issues of concern

Monitor, evaluate, report and revise integrated management plan
❒ The outcomes are evaluated and measured against specific objectives
❒ Periodic performing reports are produced
❒ The management plan is revised based on findings and recommendations from on-going monitoring and review of activities

f) Could you provide us with a bibliographical list of references on your territory?
❒ yes ❒ no

H. Support
Where do your primary sources of funding come from?
❒ Provincial funding
❒ Federal funding
❒ Municipal funding
❒ Industrial sector
❒ Other sources (specify)_____ _____

What is the average total amount of funding received on a yearly basis? _____ (do not include in-kind contributions)

How do you plan to fund your organisation on a long-term basis?
_____
_____
_____

Which of the following services would help your organisation progress? Enumerate by order of importance, (1 being the most important). If any of these services are currently available to you, please identify them by checking the box on the right hand side.

❒ Funding _____(annual amount)	❒
❒ Technical services in digitised cartography	❒
❒ Laboratory services (specify type) _____	❒
❒ Conflict resolution	❒
❒ Facilitation training	❒
❒ Facilitation services	❒
❒ Translation services (text)	❒
❒ Simultaneous translation	❒

❒ Training workshops (specify subjects) _____ ❒
❒ Equipment rental (specify type of equipment) _____ ❒
❒ Documentation to raise public awareness, ex. Posters, brochures, etc ❒
❒ Other (specify) _____ ❒

I. Towards a common goal

The Southern Gulf of St. Lawrence Coalition on Sustainability is a not for profit coalition of partners whose common purpose is to promote the long-term viability of the Southern Gulf of St. Lawrence region. It gathers representatives from community organisations, NGO's and individuals, the three levels of government, First Nations, businesses and industries and academia from New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Quebec around a common forum to work towards an environmentally, economically and socially sustainable Southern Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The Centre for the environment of the Acadian Peninsula and environs Inc. is a not for profit organisation whose mission is to promote the sustainable development of its communities. Part of its mandate is to heighten public awareness on issues related to the environment. An administrative council formed by people representing the sectors of environment, social, and economy manages the Centre. It lends support to the various community groups of the region by offering working tools such as workshops and conferences and facilitates a networking of information within its territory. The Centre collaborates with the Southern Gulf of St. Lawrence Coalition on Sustainability at promoting the sustainability of the Southern Gulf.

Do you envision your organisation within a larger organisation such as the Southern Gulf of St. Lawrence Coalition or a Centre for the Environment for your region that would regroup several watersheds together? ❒ yes ❒ no

Do you presently participate in these organisations? ❒ yes ❒ no

If yes, specify

_____

_____

If the eastern coast of New Brunswick were divided by management units and each unit would have a Centre for the environment such as the following:

Centre for the environment of the Bay of Chaleurs
Centre for the environment of the Acadian Peninsula
Centre for the environment for the Bay of Miramichi
Centre for the environment for the Northumberland Strait

Do you think that your organisation could benefit from a partnership with such an organisation?
❒ yes ❒ no

Do you think that your organisation would have something to contribute to such an organisation? ❒ yes ❒ no

J. Your comments
This section is reserved for your comments.

What role or activities do you see DFO taking in order to work closely with your group or organisation towards the integrated management of estuarine, coastal and marine environments.

_____

_____

Other comments

_____

_____

All organisations that answer this questionnaire will have a chance to win a laminated print of the "Integrated management of watersheds" from DFO.

Thank you for your collaboration!

APPENDIX V: PROGRAMS MENTIONED IN REPORT

Provincial Water Classification Program
The Water Classification Program is implemented under the *Clean Water Act* and the *Water Classification Regulation* of the province of New Brunswick. This program is put in place to classify the waters of lakes, rivers and brooks in order to establish goals for managing water quality and promoting sound environmental practices. For further information on the Water Classification Program, visit the following Web site: http://www.gnb.ca/0009/0371/0003/

"Beach Sweep" Program
"'Beach Sweep' is an initiative subsidized by Fisheries and Oceans and the New Brunswick Environmental Trust Fund the purpose of which is to encourage individuals to participate in the protection and maintenance of coastal areas, an important habitat for Canada's flora and fauna. By participating in the clean-up of shores and beaches, people can make a contribution to the conservation effort involving several species and plants, but they also help to reduce the amount of refuse polluting our waters. This program also wants to change certain negative habits people have by making them aware of the destructive impact garbage accumulation has on our shores."
From this Web page: http://www.glf.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/sci-sci/hab-hab/swee-mena-f.html

ACAP Program
"In 1991, faced with an urgent need to restore damaged coastal environments, Environment Canada initiated ACAP, the Atlantic Coastal Action Program, as a means of mobilizing local communities to address their own environmental and developmental challenges.

The Atlantic Coastal Action Program is a community-based program that relies on local involvement and support. ACAP involves 14 sites across Atlantic Canada - two in Newfoundland, two in Prince Edward Island, five in Nova Scotia, and five in New Brunswick. Each site has formed an incorporated, non-profit organization with its own Board of Directors, and each site maintains a full-time paid Coordinator and an office. While Environment Canada contributes to project funding, community stakeholders contribute most of the resources through volunteer labor, in-kind contributions, and financial support.

The vision: ACAP envisions Atlantic Canada as a prosperous, diversified region of healthy, vibrant, sustainable, coastal communities that will retain their lives and livelihoods for generations to come.

The mission: ACAP helps communities to define common objectives for environmentally appropriate use of their resources and to develop plans and strategies that will help achieve them.

The approach: In the past, the development of government-formulated coastal zone management plans have met with limited success since these plans were not community driven. The ACAP process represents a great step forward in the involvement of community interests. Indeed, the fundamental basis for ACAP is the recognition that local communities are the best and most effective proponents for effective action leading to sustainable development."

From the Web site: http://www.ns.ec.gc.ca/community/acap/